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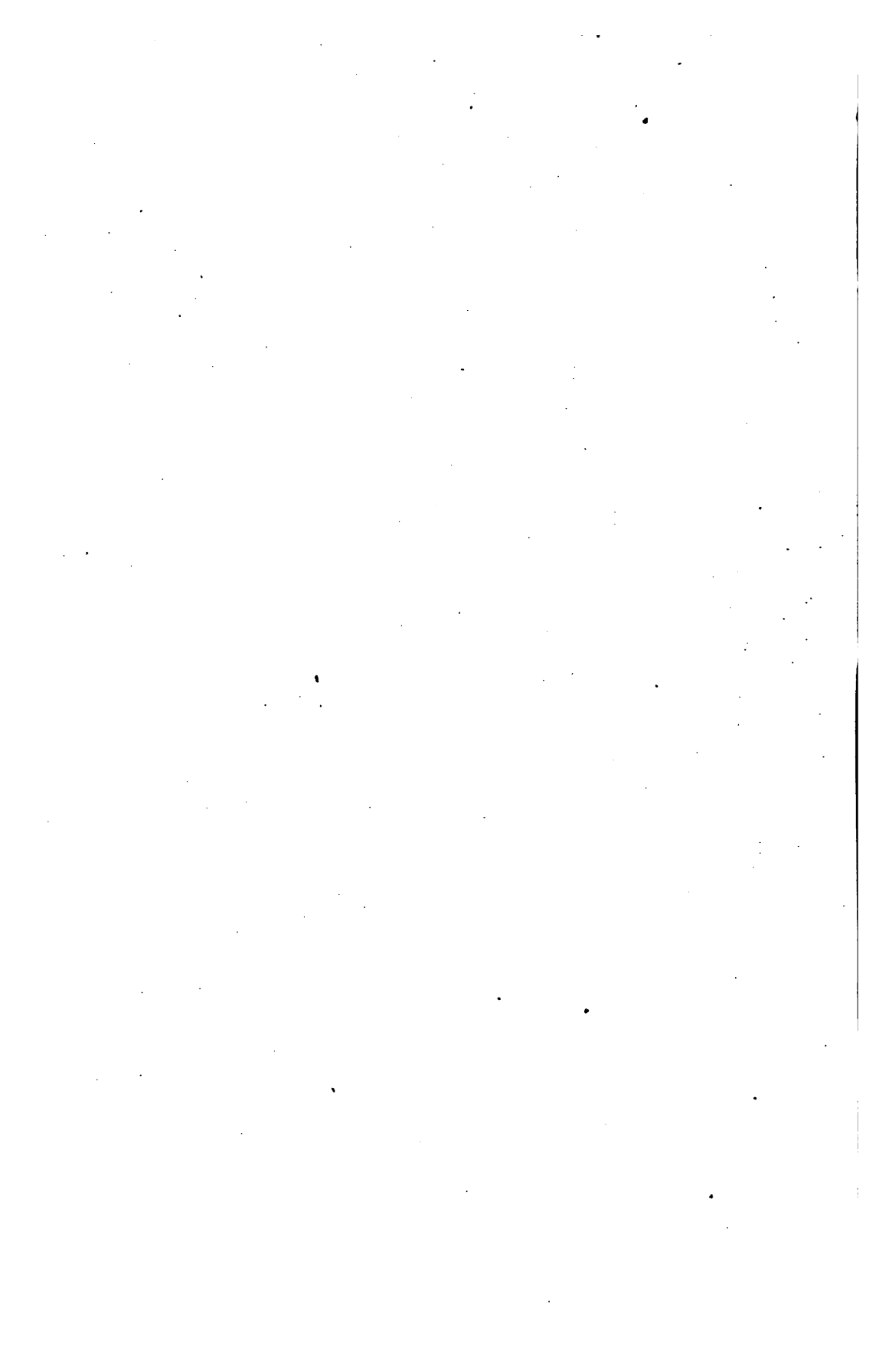


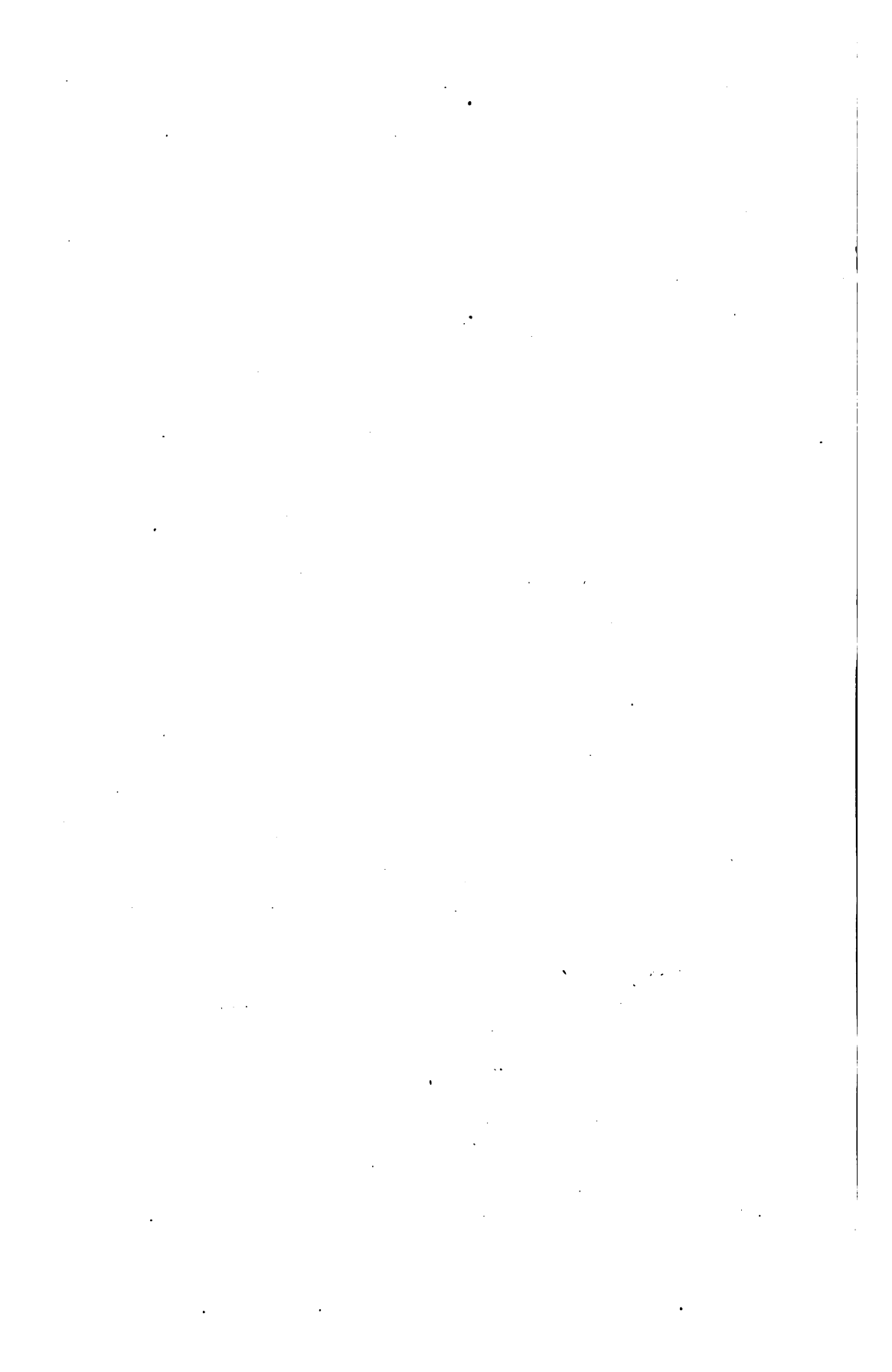
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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

OF

MASSACHUSETTS:



INCLUDING

1. REPORTS RELATIVE TO JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.
2. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE PRISON.
3. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

JANUARY, 1881.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1881.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court
convened.*

THE undersigned, members of the Board of Commissioners of Prisons, respectfully submit their annual report, made in accordance with the provisions of chap. 294 of the Acts of the year 1879, containing reports relative to the condition of the jails and houses of correction, the annual report of the State Prison, and the annual report of the Reformatory Prison for Women.

THOMAS PARSONS,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,
CHARLES O. CHAPIN,
MARY G. WARE,

Members of the Board.

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

THE Board of Commissioners of Prisons continues as it was at the date of the last annual report; Mrs. Mary G. Ware, whose term expired on the first Wednesday of July, having been re-appointed.

During the year the Board has made the required inspection of the county prisons, and has exercised a constant supervision of the affairs of the State Prison and of the Reformatory Prison for Women. The reports of those prisons form a part of this report, and will be found in another part of this volume.

THE COUNTY PRISONS.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Barnstable.

This institution is well kept. The building is new, and accommodates the small number of prisoners which this county has. During the year, at the request of the county commissioners of Barnstable County, we have ordered the removal to this prison of the prisoners belonging to this county who were confined in the Cambridge House of Correction during the erection of the new building.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Pittsfield.

The promised improvements on this prison have not been

made; and here, as in Hampden and Franklin Counties, the county commissioners allow promising and procrastinating to neutralize each other. The new women's prison, laundry and bath-rooms which were to be made in the old workshop, thus adding to the men's department the entire prison now used by the women, have not even been begun, although this could all be done at a small outlay. Contractors report a commendable willingness on the part of the men to do the work assigned to them. Food is of good quality, and the general condition of the prison good. No additions to the library the past year; but one hundred dollars has been raised by contributions of visitors for repairing and replenishing the same, and is to be expended at once for the purpose. No provision is made for regular religious services on the Sabbath at this prison.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

1. *Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.*

Little can be said of this institution except to renew our commendations of its management. The discipline is strict and steady: prisoners are required to labor steadily, and are well provided for with food, clothing, and bedding. The buildings are not all that could be desired, but are kept in excellent condition. The labor system is quite profitable, more so than in any prison of its size in the State.

2. *Jail at Taunton.*

There is no system of labor in this institution. Its population has been materially less than for the previous year, which lessens the evil of lack of employment, most of the prisoners being held for short terms. Little can be done in such a prison beyond keeping the inmates safely, and caring for them humanely, which is done by the keeper.

DUKES COUNTY.

Jail at Edgartown.

This little prison accommodates quite comfortably the few prisoners who are committed to it.

ESSEX COUNTY.

1. *House of Correction at Ipswich.*

There has been an important improvement made in this house of correction, by putting in windows in the roof, greatly improving the ventilation. We renew our suggestion of last year as to the combination of a penal institution and an insane asylum under one roof and one management. One or the other should be abolished. Essex County needs more and better accommodations for its criminals. The location at Ipswich is an excellent one, having every advantage of good drainage and pure air. If the present buildings could be occupied wholly for one or the other class of inmates now confined there, a great improvement would be made. If it could be devoted to the use of the insane, either as a county or State asylum, and a new house of correction, large enough to accommodate the convicts of Essex County not provided for at Lawrence, could be erected at Salem or Lynn, it would be much more satisfactory than the present system.

2. *Jail and House of Correction at Lawrence.*

This is a large and commodious prison, of the better class, but with many faults of construction, especially in the part devoted to women, and in the arrangements for solitary confinement. The prisoners are kept busily at work, though at only a small compensation. The institution is under the immediate care of Sheriff Herrick, who shows much interest in the welfare of the prisoners, and sees that they receive kind treatment.

3. *Jail at Salem.*

About all that can be said of this is, that it should cease to exist. It is a relic of a past age. Its construction is such that the worst evils of prison life are inevitable; large numbers of prisoners, both convicts and trial prisoners, being crowded together in large rooms, where the contact of the good and bad is terribly demoralizing. Essex County ought not longer to tolerate this prison; and, if she insists upon doing so, the Commonwealth should blot it out of existence. It is very well kept,—as well as such an institution can be.

4. *Jail at Newburyport.*

The comments upon the Salem Jail will, in the main, apply to this, except that it is smaller, and there is less herding together of a large number of prisoners in the same room. It is used mainly for the confinement of "drunks" from Newburyport, and once a year for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial during the criminal term of the Superior Court. When this occurs, the jail is frequently overcrowded. The holding of this term of court involves a large expense to the county; but, if it is necessary to have it, a suitable jail should be built. The care of the jail is as good as can well be given to it.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Greenfield.

Nothing has been done to carry out the projected improvements in this prison, plans for which have been made and under consideration for a year or two. Even the very inexpensive betterment (which should have been made long ago) of putting in at the south end of the men's prison two windows, by which the sun might enter that portion of the building, has not been attended to, and direct sunlight is still effectually excluded. Oral communication between the men's cells and the women's prison continues by means of the ventilators, and bad air is not the foulest thing which finds its way through them. The food is of good quality; but the men here, as in other prisons, complain of the lack of variety on the bill of fare. The library is, as last year, worthless; and the little reading the prisoners have is mostly furnished by a generous newsdealer who sends his unsold stock for their benefit.

Religious services under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association are held every Sunday.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Springfield.

This prison is a standing disgrace to the county and State, and were it dealt with as it deserves would be speedily abated as a public nuisance.

It has been repeatedly condemned by the prison commission, by legislative and local committees, and by the public press. But the county commissioners have hitherto turned a deaf or indifferent ear to these criticisms; suggested improvements have not been adopted, and original defects have degenerated into positive abominations, so that there is now a loud call to "reform it altogether" by building a new prison in another part of the city. The "new wing," as it is called, is an appendage which spoiled some of the old cells, added a large number of ill-lighted and but few well-lighted cells, as only a part of the middle tier of three rows of cells can receive direct light from the windows, which are far too short for the proper lighting of the building; and it was stated by an ex-officer of the jail that the heat of some of the upper cells in summer was at times unendurable, reaching a temperature of 124° Fahrenheit.

Where the main building and the wing are joined, there is at times a combination of foul smells from the unventilated water-closet, bath-tubs, and the darkened, ill-ventilated cells, which is sickening. The prison buckets are emptied into an open sewer, the entrance to which is in a little building opening out of the main building, and but a few feet from the principal corridor. When it is considered that the corridor door is open every morning during the time one hundred to one hundred and thirty buckets are being emptied, the effect on the breathing qualities of the air in the prison can be easily imagined. The workroom is not properly ventilated; the closets and conveniences for the use of the men are insufficient, and have no ventilation. Carbolic acid and the stench from these appurtenances, are in a continual struggle for supremacy. The prison has not been so much crowded the past year as it has sometimes been; but at times two or three prisoners have been put into one cell to the prejudice of the discipline, health, and morals of the institution.

A case of protracted imprisonment under a suspended sentence occurred at this prison, which, if likely to be repeated in the administration of justice in this Commonwealth, may call for legislative action. Michael Donovan, a vagrant, was arrested in March last for "breaking and entering," and stealing a loaf of bread and a little meat from a house in

Holyoke. He was arraigned at the May term of court, and plead guilty; but, as there was some doubt in regard to his being of sound mind, sentence was suspended, and he was remanded to jail to await further development, investigation, or the December term of court. He did not show disposition or capacity to work, and was so filthy in his personal habits that it was said to be impossible to keep him in decent condition. One of the commissioners found him, a heap of disgusting humanity, covered with a blanket and on a stone floor in a cold day in November. He was barefooted, with thin, ragged pants and a remnant of a woollen shirt his only garments, and altogether such an unkempt tatterdemalion as it is to be hoped is seldom found at the present day in any of our penal, charitable, or lunatic institutions.

As he had not been sentenced, neither the commissioners of prisons, commissioners of lunacy, county commissioners, nor judge of probate, had authority to remove him to such other public institution as would be suitable for a person in his condition, and where the ends of justice and humanity both would have been amply satisfied.

The woman's department of this prison is unimproved and unimprovable, and utterly unfit for the habitation of any considerable number of prisoners, as all the sun which enters this part of the building is admitted through a few panes of glass in a single window in the south end of the prison. Regular Sunday services are held at the chapel. Rev. William Rice, D.D., still holds the office of chaplain, and devotes much time and money to the care of discharged prisoners, often furnishing them with clothes and funds to take them to their homes.

In this connection it may be well to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that no special provision is made by the county commissioners in either of the four western counties to furnish clothing or transportation to discharged prisoners. They are usually sent out with the clothing they brought, or, if this is too bad, any thing that can be "picked up" which can be made to do duty is given them, and they are turned loose. It may be wise to have a uniform system established by law by which the discharged prisoner shall be properly clothed with reference to the season of the year; and, if his residence is in a distant part of the county, the

authorities of the town where he resides be apprised of the discharge at least one week before it occurs, and the prisoner be furnished with transportation to the place of his residence should he so elect at the time of his discharge.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Northampton.

This prison is conducted with a view to the comfort of the inmates, and enjoys the highest reputation among those who are provided with a home within it. There is very little insubordination, and punishments are rare. The contractors report the men as behaving well generally, and attentive to their work. No complaints of the food ; the cells are clean, and the bedding in good condition. Freedom of the corridors and conversation with each other are allowed to the unsentenced and jail prisoners. No additions to the library have been made during the past year. The Sunday services in the chapel are interesting, and attract a goodly number of the townspeople.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1. *Jail and House of Correction at East Cambridge.*

The general management of this institution is in the main satisfactory. The public-account system of labor is continued, and, judging from the reports of earnings and expenses, is profitable. During recent months important improvements have been made in the bakery and in the laundry of the prison, which are now excellent. There are more women here than at any other house of correction except that at South Boston, and the care for their welfare is deserving of special commendation. The cells in the part devoted to women are very unsatisfactory, and there is great need of renovating some other parts of the older buildings.

2. *Jail at Lowell.*

This is one of the best prisons in the State, and ought not to be wasted by using it for the confinement of mere drunkards, and of a few prisoners waiting trial, who could generally be provided for at Cambridge. By constructing a workshop

and a chapel, this might be made an excellent prison for a higher grade of sentenced prisoners. The prison is always in good order, and very neat, and the food is good and well prepared. A small expenditure would make a great improvement in the sewer, and be of great advantage.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Nantucket.

This institution has had but a single inmate for the past year. Some of the needed repairs have been made upon the keeper's house, and a little plastering has been done in the House of Correction.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction at Dedham.

Norfolk County has here one of the best managed institutions in the State. During 1880 important improvements have been made in the construction of the buildings. The expenses of carrying on this prison are very small, the cost of provisions being the smallest which is reported from any institution. This has not been accomplished by reducing the quantity or quality of the food, which is excellent and abundant. The earnings of the prisoners have increased considerably, as compared with last year.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Jail and House of Correction.

This is another of the institutions which ought to be torn down. There seems to be no need of an institution in this county, except for the detention of a few short-sentenced prisoners. This prison is unsafe for the more important offenders. There can be no such labor, in so small an institution, as prisoners having long sentences should be made to perform. We have removed several prisoners having long sentences to Dedham, where they can be kept at hard labor. If this prison must be kept in existence, some changes should be made in the ventilation, and in making the buildings more secure.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1. *Jail on Charles Street, Boston.*

The principle upon which this jail is conducted—the separation of prisoners waiting trial, and witnesses, from each other and from convicts—is one which we wish could be adopted in other jails. The prison itself is almost faultless in its construction, and its management is excellent. The purity of the air, due to the operation of the superior system of ventilation, is deserving of special notice. The food is good, well cooked, and served neatly; and nothing which can reasonably be required for the comfort of the prisoners is neglected.

2. *House of Correction at South Boston.*

For a strictly penal institution, the House of Correction at South Boston is extremely well managed. The discipline is very strict, but not unnecessarily so. The prisoners are kept steadily at hard work, and their earnings have increased quite largely, as compared with previous years. The prison buildings are most of them old, but they are kept in excellent order, and are always clean. A great improvement has been made in the part of the prison used for women, which had long been unsatisfactory. The female prisoners are under excellent care.

3. *House of Industry, Deer Island.*

The House of Industry fully maintains its previous high position. Its population is continually shifting; and about all that can be done for the majority of those who pass through it is to see that they are made clean, are properly fed, and are allowed to recover partially from the effects of their debauches. All this is done in a manner which gives great satisfaction to those who are familiar with the work done. Every thing is done in a thoroughly systematic manner, kindly and humanely.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

1. *Jail and House of Correction at Worcester.*

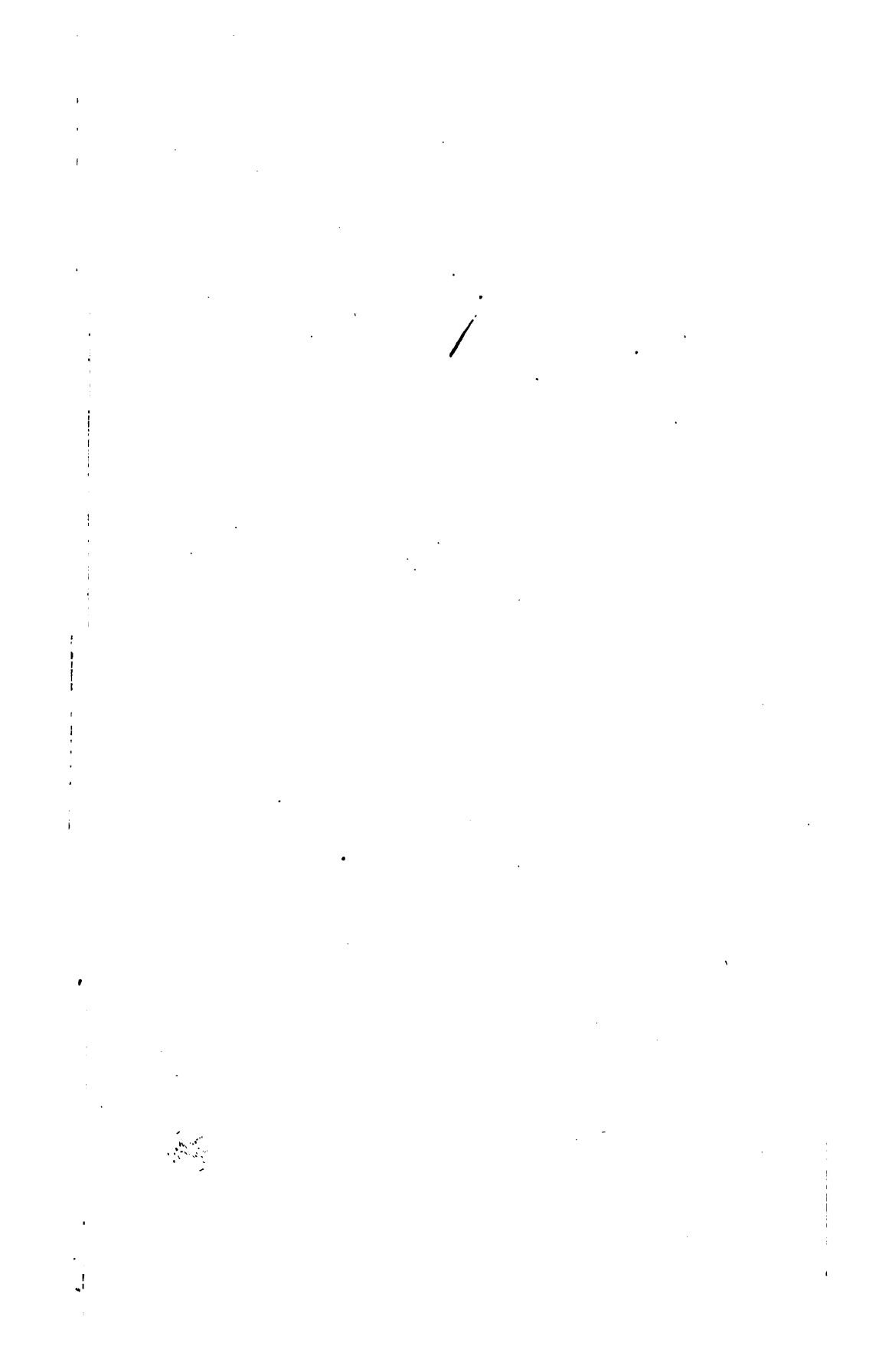
This prison is, in construction and management, one of the best in the State. Its subordinate officers are well fitted for their places, and take from Sheriff Sprague, who is in charge, an excellent tone. There are comparatively few punishments; but good order and strict discipline are preserved by a kind, humane, and reasonable treatment of the prisoners. The prison is perfectly clean at all times; and the diet, though furnished at a low cost, is superior. The price obtained for chair-seating, in this prison and at Fitchburg, has been largely increased, and the earnings are much more satisfactory than they have been in previous years. The part of the prison which is devoted to women has been re-fitted, and is now in excellent condition.

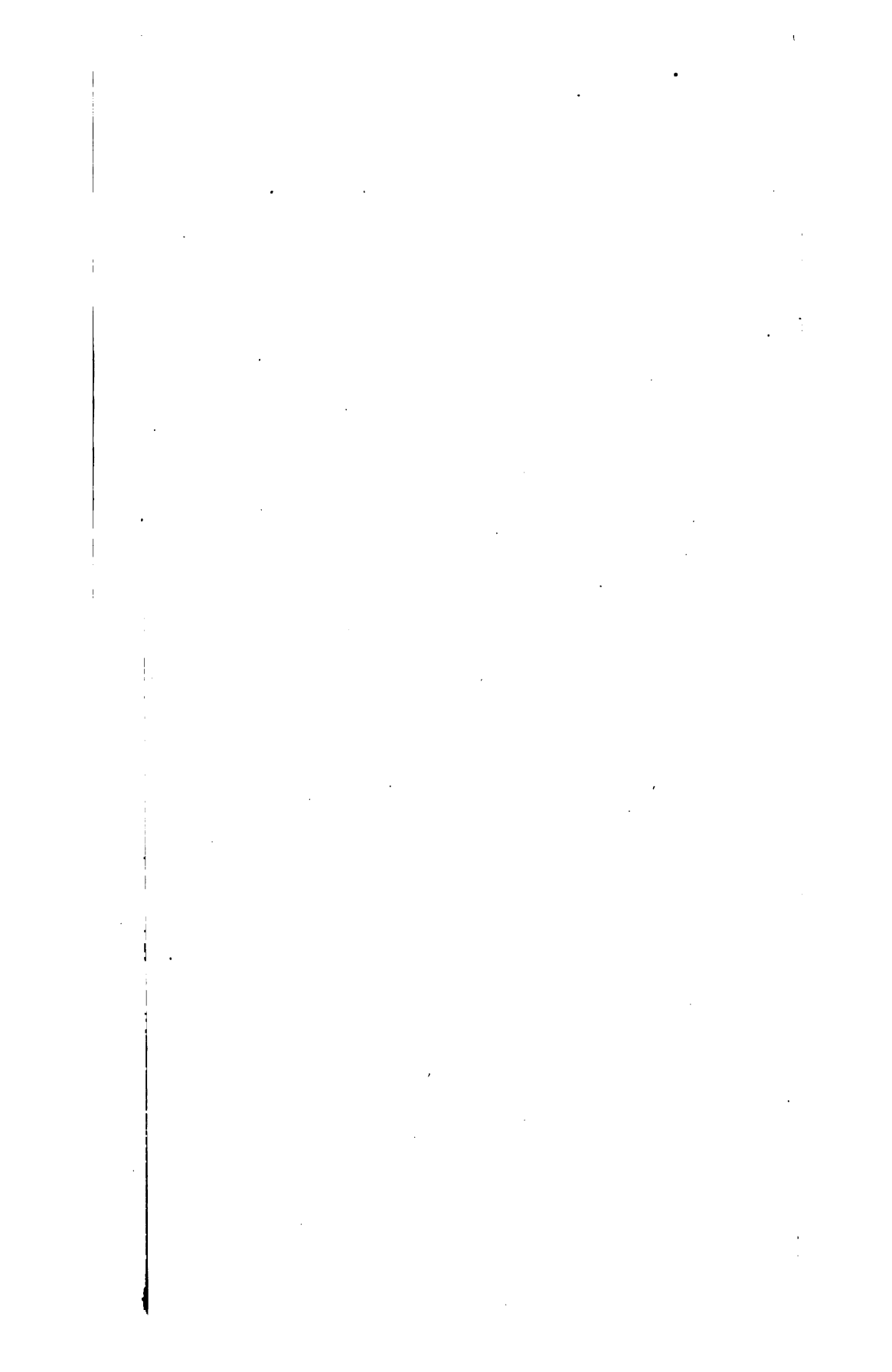
2. *Jail and House of Correction at Fitchburg.*

The Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction has no superior in the State. It is of recent construction, and, as a whole, is well planned. The most careful attention is given to the cleanliness of the building and of the inmates. The keeper, Mr. Dwinnell, has superior qualifications as a prison officer, and succeeds in administering the affairs of the institution with very little friction, quietly and kindly. We have spoken elsewhere of the fitness of this prison for a reformatory for male prisoners, and trust that it will be taken for that purpose during the present year.

THE PRISON POPULATION.

In our last annual report we reported a slight decrease in the prison population. The returns for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880, show a much larger decrease. The number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction at the end of each quarter for the past three years is shown in the following table:—





DATES.						Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Total.
Dec.	31, 1877	.	.	.	.	657	2,043	2,700
	31, 1878	.	.	.	.	473	2,101	2,574
	31, 1879	.	.	.	.	488	2,055	2,543
March	31, 1878	.	.	.	.	469	1,939	2,408
	31, 1879	.	.	.	.	442	1,895	2,337
	31, 1880	.	.	.	.	455	1,749	2,204
June	30, 1878	.	.	.	.	588	1,742	2,330
	30, 1879	.	.	.	.	404	1,082	2,086
	30, 1880	.	.	.	.	339	1,499	1,838
Sept.	30, 1878	.	.	.	.	597	1,942	2,539
	30, 1879	.	.	.	.	507	1,781	2,288
	30, 1880	.	.	.	.	460	1,610	2,070

It will be seen from this table that there was a decrease for every quarter, as compared with the previous year, and a steady decrease for the past three years at the dates named. It will also be noticed that the heaviest reduction was in the latter part of 1880, the population on the 30th of June and 30th of September, 1880, being more than two hundred less than at the same dates in 1879. This is due mainly to the decrease in the fines for drunkenness, and the shortening of sentences for that offence. The average number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction and Boston House of Industry for 1880, was 2,794 against 2,956 for the previous year, a decrease of 162.

The population of the other penal institutions of the State, at the end of each quarter, and the aggregate population of all the prisons, is shown in the following table: —

TABLE No. 3. — *Summary of Prisoners confined in all Prisons at Certain Dates.*

PRISONS.	Sept. 30, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1879.	Mar. 31, 1880.	June 30, 1880.	Sept. 30, 1880.	Average 1879.	Average 1880.
In jails and houses of correction . . .	2,288	2,543	2,204	1,838	2,070	2,352	2,177
In House of Industry . .	770	691	688	487	574	604	617
State Prison . . .	756	756	754	750	720	770	750
State Workhouse . . .	206	260	233	166	140	309	210
Reformatory Prison for Women . . .	380	335	372	331	317	409	353
	4,400	4,585	4,251	3,572	3,821	4,444	4,107

There has been a decrease in the number of persons committed for non-payment of fines and costs, and a decrease in the amount paid for fines and costs by prisoners committed for their non-payment. The number committed to the county prisons for this cause during the past six years, the number released by paying fines and costs, and the amount paid by them, will be shown by the following table:—

TABLE NO. 4. — *Showing Commitments for Fines and Costs, Releases, &c.*

YEARS.	Number Committed.	Number Paid Fines and Costs.	Remained.	Amount Received.
1875	7,398	2,247	5,151	\$40,015 15
1876	6,655	1,915	4,740	37,174 00
1877	6,473	1,689	4,784	32,980 87
1878	6,645	1,447	5,198	33,685 97
1879	6,171	1,352	4,819	22,872 67
1880	6,079	1,657	4,412	22,600 08

The figures we have given seem to show a decrease in crime in the Commonwealth, but this is probably not the fact. So large a proportion of the minor offences are punishable by fines and costs, that the fluctuations in the prison population more clearly indicate the ability or lack of ability to pay fines, than they do the increase or decrease of crime.

In this connection we wish to urge the passage of the law recommended last year, which passed the House, but failed in the Senate, providing for obtaining and tabulating the statistics of the arrests for crime, as well as those of the commitments to prison. It would involve but little labor, and would afford information which would be invaluable. The bill should also provide for making some use of facts contained in the reports now made to the secretary of the Commonwealth relative to the results of criminal prosecutions in the courts. If a full view of the crime of the Commonwealth is desired, it can only be obtained by collating the statistics of arrests, trials, and commitments to prison.

PRISON EXPENSES, EARNINGS, ETC.

The following table shows the comparative expenses and receipts of the various county prisons in 1879 and 1880:—

TABLE No. 5. — *Expenses, Receipts, and Balances, 1879-1880.*

PRISONS.	EXPENSES.			RECEIPTS FROM LABOR AND FROM OTHER SOURCES, EXCLUSIVE OF PAYMENTS OF FINES AND COSTS.			BALANCE AGAINST PRISONS.		
	1879.	1880.	Decrease.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	1879.	1880.	Decrease.
Barnstable Jail and House of Corr'n,	\$1,379 40	\$2,324 47	\$945 07*	—	\$58 41	\$58 41	\$1,379 40	\$2,266 06	\$886 66*
Pittsfield Jail and House of Corr'n,	15,304 17	13,886 24	1,417 93	\$3,302 67	4,006 10	693 43	10,001 50	9,261 14	720 36
New Bedford Jail and House of C'n,	27,114 89	23,703 95	3,410 94	8,872 04	9,540 47	668 43	18,242 85	14,163 48	4,079 37
Taunton Jail	8,922 46	8,008 59	913 87	28 91	4 50	24 41†	8,893 55	8,004 09	789 46
Edgartown Jail	417 90	573 90	156 00*	—	—	—	417 90	573 90	156 00*
Ipswich House of Correction	12,406 23	12,275 62	130 61	2,800 68	3,557 03	756 35	9,605 55	8,718 59	886 96
Lawrence Jail and House of Corr'n,	20,840 25	20,121 55	738 70	5,968 96	5,840 90	118 06†	14,901 29	14,280 65	620 64
Newburyport Jail	2,126 68	2,103 13	23 55	—	—	—	2,126 68	2,103 13	23 55
Salem Jail	7,261 93	7,097 07	164 86	—	30 00	30 00	7,261 93	7,037 07	224 86
Greenfield Jail and House of Corr'n,	5,284 04	3,916 98	1,367 06	727 49	1,198 30	470 81	4,556 55	2,718 68	1,837 87
Springfield Jail and House of C'n,	12,435 11	12,604 33	169 22*	2,470 21	3,466 85	996 64	9,964 90	9,137 48	827 42
Northampton Jail and House of C'n,	7,416 35	7,919 39	503 04*	946 03	900 00	96 03†	6,470 32	7,019 39	549 07*
Cambridge Jail and House of C'n,	26,169 55	27,607 84	1,438 29*	27,941 65	27,750 86	190 79†	1,772 10†	143 02†	1,629 08*
Lowell Jail	6,082 63	7,457 47	1,374 84*	1 75	—	1 75†	6,080 88	7,457 47	1,376 59*
Nantucket Jail and House of Corr'n,	111 28	111 46	18*	—	—	—	111 28	111 46	18*
Dedham Jail and House of Corr'n,	15,271 77	14,754 38	517 39	4,998 53	4,904 18	94 35†	10,273 24	9,850 20	423 04
Plymouth Jail and House of Corr'n,	7,138 16	6,207 25	930 91	345 18	189 74	155 44†	6,017 51	6,017 51	775 47
Boston Jail	18,457 09	20,551 06	2,093 97*	1,217 64	1,897 28	679 64	17,239 45	18,653 78	1,414 33*
Boston House of Correction	79,137 08	82,989 16	3,852 08*	31,648 92	51,333 87	19,684 95	47,488 16	31,655 29	15,832 87
Fitchburg Jail and House of Corr'n,	12,552 05	13,144 00	408 05	2,598 64	3,137 01	548 37	9,953 41	9,006 99	946 42
Worcester Jail and House of Corr'n,	23,829 45	23,224 25	605 20	3,218 15	4,283 17	1,015 01	20,561 29	18,941 08	1,620 21
Totals	\$309,658 47	\$309,642 09	\$16 38	\$99,167 46	\$122,617 67	\$23,530 21	\$210,491 01	\$186,944 42	\$23,546 59

* Increase.

† Decrease.

‡ Surplus.

TABLE NO. 6. — Average Number of Prisoners for the Year; Cost, Earnings, and Net Cost per Prisoner.

Prisons.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Cost of a Prisoner for a Year.	Earnings of a Prisoner for a Year.	Receipts per Prisoner from other Sources.	Cost of a Prisoner for a Year, Receipts deducted.	Same for a Week.		Cost of Prisoner per Week.
						1880.	1879.	
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction	16	\$145 28	\$1 22	\$2 43	\$141 63	\$2 72	\$4 82	\$2 00
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction	97	143 16	44 79	2 69	95 68	1 84	1 76	1 06
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction	143	165 76	56 60	10 12	99 04	1 80	2 08	1 65
Taunton Jail	37	218 88	-	12	218 66	4 20	3 30	1 00
Edgartown Jail *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction	116	105 82	26 21	4 45	75 16	1 45	1 88	88
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction	197	102 14	23 67	5 98	72 49	1 39	1 46	79
Newburyport Jail	16	131 44	-	-	131 44	2 53	2 78	95
Salem Jail	32	220 85	-	97	219 88	4 23	3 16	1 63
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction	34	115 20	28 26	6 98	79 96	1 54	2 71	62
Springfield Jail and House of Correction	111	113 55	29 68	1 56	82 31	1 58	1 30	78
Northampton Jail and House of Correction	44	179 98	20 46	-	159 52	3 07	2 74	1 12
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction	327	84 43	70 34	14 53	44†	†	†	71
Lowell Jail	47	158 67	-	-	158 67	3 05	2 83	1 06
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction	150	98 36	20 33	12 37	65 66	1 26	1 79	49
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction	32	193 98	5 83	-	188 15	3 62	4 50	1 43
Boston Jail	145	141 73	-	18 08	128 65	2 47	2 16	87
Boston House of Correction	462	179 63	105 82	5 27	68 54	1 82	1 69	1 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction	64	189 75	37 88	11 18	140 74	2 71	2 66	65
Worcester Jail and House of Correction	151	153 75	26 75	1 62	125 38	2 41	2 39	67

* Not computed, the average number of prisoners for the year being a fraction of one.

† Receipts in excess of cost of support.

DECREASING EXPENSES.

The two preceding tables show, generally, a small decrease in the expenses of the county prisons, and an increase in the earnings. The decrease in cost of maintaining the prisons is due in the main to the reduction in the number of inmates. Had this reduction not taken place, the cost of maintenance would probably have been greater in 1880 than in 1879, on account of the advance in the cost of provisions.

The increase at Barnstable is due to the return of prisoners who had been kept at Cambridge during the construction of the new prison.

At Northampton there were some exceptional expenses, and an increased expense for maintaining a number of pris-

ERRATA.

On p. 18, the cost of provisions per week in New-Bedford Jail and House of Correction should be \$1.05 per week, instead of \$1.65. At Taunton Jail, the cost should be \$1.60, instead of \$1.00.

The items for Dedham Jail and House of Correction should be as follows: Average number of prisoners, 105; cost of a prisoner for a year, \$140.51; earnings of a prisoner for a year, \$29.06; receipts per prisoner from other sources, \$17.64; cost of a prisoner for a year, receipts deducted, \$93.81. Same for a week in 1880, \$1.81; in 1879, \$1.79. Cost of provisions per week, per prisoner, \$0.70.

Barnstable	—	\$19 60	\$19 60
Pittsfield	\$4,856 35	4,344 31	512 04*
New Bedford	7,900 35	8,093 76	193 41
Ipswich	2,084 28	3,041 23	956 95
Lawrence	5,063 74	4,664 08	399 66*
Greenfield	652 99	960 78	307 79
Springfield	2,320 21	3,294 26	974 05
Northampton	900 00	900 00	—
Cambridge	24,000 00	23,000 00	1,000 00*
Dedham	2,440 98	3,051 65	610 67
Plymouth	345 18	189 74	155 44*
Boston House of Correction	30,441 38	48,898 64	18,457 26
Fitchburg	1,970 79	2,421 28	450 49
Worcester	3,151 82	4,038 94	887 12
Totals	\$86,128 07	\$106,918 27	\$20,790 20

* Decrease.

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A TWENTY YEARS' VIEW.

In this connection the following table, showing the receipts, expenses, and balances against the county prisons for each of the past twenty years will be found of value : —

TABLE NO. 8. — *Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances against County Prisons for 20 Years.*

	Expenditures.	Receipts for Labor.	Balance against Prisons.	Average Number of Prisoners.
1861	\$177,375 17	\$43,362 03	\$134,013 14	1,821
1862	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11	1,433
1863	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228
1864	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,183
1865	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 90	1,050
1866	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410
1867	292,700 83	73,427 84	219,273 49	1,471
1868	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21	1,553
1869	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73	1,719
1870	289,806 02	114,339 46	175,466 56	1,711
1871	302,411 39	124,889 05	177,522 34	1,800
1872	283,846 79	129,136 21	154,710 58	1,800
1873	337,906 48	145,360 86	192,545 62	1,761
1874	366,273 97	115,566 79	250,707 18	2,112
1875	366,417 96	94,373 36	272,044 60	2,264
1876	355,326 29	78,958 74	276,367 55	2,436
1877	353,684 44	79,991 33	274,695 54	2,465
1878*	330,386 50	81,945 90	254,440 60	2,496
1879*	309,658 47	86,128 07	223,530 40	2,352
1880*	309,642 09	106,918 27	202,723 82	2,177

A REFORMATORY FOR MEN.

In their report of last year the commissioners recommended the establishment of a small reformatory for male prisoners. A careful consideration of the subject for another year confirms us in the opinion we then expressed. We find scattered through the county prisons a few men, here and there, who need a different treatment from that which they can receive in those institutions. They are, as a rule, young men who have committed criminal acts rather than

* The balance against the prisons for 1878, 1879, and 1880, does not correspond with that given in the annual reports for those years. Prior to 1878 no return was made of receipts from other sources than labor, but for the past three years all receipts have been deducted from the total expenses in ascertaining the balance against the prisons. These receipts are mainly for board of United States prisoners, and of prisoners supported for other counties, together with small amounts derived from the sale of offal, &c. These amounts for the past three years were as follows: 1878, \$8,421.28; 1879, \$13,010.48; 1880, \$15,779.40. They should be added to the labor receipts, and subtracted from the balance against the prisons, to make those items correspond with the annual reports. The above table is upon a uniform basis for the twenty years.

TABLE No. 9.—*Expenditures of the County Prisoners in Detail from Oct. 1, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1890*

fallen into criminal habits, and who need the elevating influences of a reformatory. We have spoken in detail, elsewhere, of the county prisons. As a rule, the endeavor of those in charge is to treat their prisoners kindly and humanely. Most of them have a real interest in those committed to their care, and desire their reformation. But they are so situated that it is almost impossible to exercise in behalf of any one prisoner that constant care and supervision which is necessary to accomplish the desired result.

The facilities for education are very limited in the county prisons, and must necessarily continue to be so. When it is considered that more than one-half of all who are committed to these prisons come upon short sentences for drunkenness, and that a large proportion of the remainder serve equally short sentences for other petty offences, it will be seen that little can be done for them, and that any effort for the long-sentenced prisoners mingled with them will be made at a great disadvantage. Nine of every ten of those committed to the county prisons, either remain so short a time, or are of so unpromising a character, as to make it impossible to do much for them under the present system. To pick out those for whom the effort could wisely be made, and give them special treatment in these prisons, would be almost impossible, without interfering with the discipline and management of the institutions.

There is not a school in any county prison. Here and there a prisoner is taught, or studies by himself; and we do not see how, at present, much more can be done than is done in this direction. But too great stress cannot be laid upon the value of education as an agency for reformation. It may be said that quite a proportion of those who enter our prisons can read and write, and this is true especially of those born in this country. But when we speak of education, we do not mean the mere ability to read and write. A man may have this, and yet have no education which is of any power whatever as a restraint to him when tempted to commit crime. The special need in the education of criminals is something far beyond this. For them, as for others, education should be a means, rather than an end. The attainment of ability to answer certain questions or perform certain tasks is of little value, unless, in the imparting of this ability, a new

impulse is aroused within the prisoner, leading him to an earnest and persistent endeavor for a better life. There are hundreds of individuals in our prisons who have never felt such an impulse, — whose home influences and life-long associations and surroundings have been degrading rather than elevating. The highest faculties of their natures have never been stirred, and they have never felt an aspiration for a better life than that with which they have been familiar from childhood. To reach the head and heart of such a man, to show him new and better possibilities, to incite a higher ambition, to change the direction and purpose of his life, requires systematic work, which can best be done in an institution in which that is the principal aim, and in which all the surroundings, companionships, and influences tend in one direction.

In such an institution the school would hold an important place. The reading-book, the writing-book, the arithmetic, the geography, will be found of value in stirring dormant faculties; and those who have mastered these may be profited by still further instruction.

The prison school will need to interfere but little with the labor of the prisoner. It will fill evenings which would otherwise be wasted in idleness, or in mere thoughtless, aimless, and profitless reading. The average prisoner will learn nearly or quite as much in this way as he would by devoting more time to his studies.

Accompanying this instruction should be steady, hard labor during the day. To form the habit of industry is fully as important as to arouse new purposes. Indeed, the purpose to earn a living by hard work is the one which needs most often to be created, as it will bring with it a purpose to abandon the vicious and indolent habits which make so many criminals.

Industrial training should also have a place in such an institution. The system of manual education now in use at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology could be adopted without great expense; but, if the establishment of such a school should be thought inexpedient, the industries in which the prisoners would be employed could be so arranged as to afford them the opportunity to acquire some skill in vocations which will enable them to obtain employment.

With the mental and industrial training the religious instruction should be wisely mingled. If there were no other need than this, it would warrant the establishment of a new institution of the kind we suggest. There is not a county prison in the State in which religious instruction holds its appropriate place. In most of the prisons a Sabbath preaching-service is held, and in some a Sabbath school is also maintained. Valuable as these are, they cannot take the place of a daily religious tone pervading an institution,—the following up of Sabbath preaching by constant influence in the same direction during the week,—not in a demonstrative way, but with that encouragement and sympathy and help which can be made so effective in elevating those upon whom they are exerted. We will not say that no county prison can have this,—for we hope to see an improvement in this regard before many years,—but, no county prison now has more special religious influence than can be exerted by the Sabbath services; and, until a general change is effected in this direction, a separate institution upon a better basis is greatly needed for a certain class of prisoners.

We have said that such an institution need not be large. It would be a misfortune to start a reformatory which would accommodate more than one hundred men. For a time the work must be experimental. The best methods must be ascertained by careful study and experience, and will be often changed. The number of inmates should not be so great but that the person in charge can know every one of them somewhat intimately, and, studying their histories and characters, be able to ascertain the best treatment for each. It should be of a capacity which will make it possible to treat each prisoner as an individual, rather than all, by rule, in masses.

After looking carefully through all the prisons, we are convinced that the Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction is better adapted to this work than any other in the State. It has about the requisite capacity; has commodious, well-constructed buildings; and is, on the whole, well adapted to the work we have suggested. The large farm connected with it makes it specially desirable. During the past season the commissioners have contemplated selecting this prison for this purpose, making transfers to it from other prisons

under the power now vested in the Board. The principal obstacle to the establishment of a reformatory in this way, was the fact that a change of administration of the prison, which might occur at any time and which we could not prevent, might cause the experiment to fail. The divided authority of county commissioners, controlling all expenditures and all labor contracts, the sheriff controlling the appointment of the keeper, and possible changes of policy or of officers, rendered the undertaking too experimental, especially as the county of Worcester could hardly be asked to pay the salary of a moral and religious instructor, without which no great degree of success could have been expected.

We recommend the passage of a law establishing a State reformatory in the Fitchburg prison on the general plan and with the general aims we have indicated. The net expense of maintaining the Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction for the past year was \$9,006.99. The number of prisoners would be increased, adding a little to the expense. The cost for officering a reformatory would also be a little larger than for the county institution; but as the prisoners would serve longer terms, and would be selected men, their labor would be more profitable, and the net cost to the State could not materially exceed \$10,000 a year. After the first year it would be even less than that. The expense could be provided for by an appropriation from the State treasury, or by requiring the counties to pay the board of prisoners sent there, as is now the case when they are sent out of the counties in which they are convicted. We have no doubt that a satisfactory arrangement can easily be made with the authorities of Worcester County for the use of this institution.

We have already indicated the class of men whom it would be most desirable to send to such an institution. There is another class from which some selections might be made; viz., those sentenced for long terms for drunkenness. Among these there are some young men for whom the treatment of an institution of this kind would be very valuable. The out-door work upon the farm in its season would do much to develop the system and give strength for the resistance of the temptation to drink, and the moral and religious surroundings would aid in the work of restoration and reformation. There is no class of offenders which so much

needs this assistance. A large proportion of them have other evil traits; but, when one is found whose only weakness is a passion for drink, there should be for him some other treatment than confinement with all grades of criminals in a penal institution.,

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

Whatever plan may be adopted to afford the best opportunities for accomplishing the reformation of criminals, the highest results can never be attained while the present system of imposing definite sentences for crime is in force. This was long ago recognized as true in the treatment of young offenders; and for many years children have been sentenced to the reform schools for their minority, no time-sentences being imposed, the power to release them when they are deemed to be reformed being given to the authorities in charge of the schools.

There are many reasons for applying the same principle in the treatment of adult criminals. The present system holds out no inducement to the convict to reform. His sentence is a fixed one, and expires on a day certain, regardless of his conduct or of his character. The one thing he keeps more constantly in mind than any other is the day of his release. He knows that this will not be much delayed by any thing he may do, and cannot be materially hastened by good behavior or by any change of character.

He learns to look upon his punishment as wholly retributive; and, when he comes out of the prison, he feels that he has "wiped out" the record against him, and is to begin again. During his trial his main effort, and that of his counsel, is to secure as light a sentence as is possible; and often, with no conception of the gravity of his offence, he harbors a spite against the Government for punishing him too severely.

It may be necessary to continue for the present this system for most offenders, as a change from fixed sentences to indefinite ones involves a change in the whole system of prison management and discipline. But, for an institution whose first aim is the reformation of criminals, indefinite sentences must eventually prevail. Under such a system, a convict would be confined until he was deemed to be reformed, be it a short or long time. This throws around the prisoner

every possible inducement for self-improvement. He realizes that his future is in his own hands. He sees that the State is not punishing him arbitrarily for his crimes, but is interested in his welfare; that he is deprived of his liberty not so much on account of his acts, as on account of his character; and that his right to freedom is dependent upon his reformation, which, in turn, depends upon his own use of his opportunities.

With such a view of his offences, of the results they have brought, and of the way of obtaining his liberty, he has every inducement to do his best. Some, with their future thus in their own hands, will speedily change their habit of life, and make resolute endeavors to build up better characters, and can soon be released. Others will come to such endeavors very slowly, and some, possibly, not at all. Some of those who begin the struggle will fail; but, as a rule, they will try again and again, until they attain some degree of success.

In determining when a convict has reformed, a great responsibility rests upon those who have his training in charge. They will sometimes be deceived; and, sometimes, one who had within the prison really reformed, will fall under temptations in a life of freedom, and return to a criminal life. But this is equally true of other wards of the State. A large percentage of those discharged from our asylums for the insane as cured, return again for treatment; the physicians having been mistaken in regard to the cure, or having overestimated its permanency when the patient came in contact with the world. But these mistakes would not lead any one to suggest a fixed term of confinement for the insane, with a discharge at its end, regardless of the condition of the person.

The best form of sentence for purposes of reformation is doubtless an absolutely indefinite one, in which the prisoner shall be released when he is reformed, as the insane person is released when he is cured. It would doubtless detain some persons during the whole life; but this would be better for them and for the State, than to discharge them while unreformed, to destroy themselves and injure the public by a criminal life. If a person can, for a misfortune like insanity, be deprived of liberty for life, why should not one who has the deliberate purpose of living by criminal pursuits, or whose weakness makes a return to such pursuits certain, be similarly confined?

But if an indefinite sentence, to be ended only by his own reformation, be deemed too severe, the indeterminate sentence, now imposed in New York upon those who are sent to the State Reformatory at Elmira, ought certainly to be tried. A convict is there sentenced to the reformatory for the longest period for which he could possibly be sentenced for his offence. For instance, under our criminal code a person may be sentenced to the State Prison for five years for larceny from the person, or he may be sent to jail for a lesser term. Under the New York statute, a person sent to the Reformatory for this offence would merely be sentenced to that institution, and, regardless of the amount stolen, or of the circumstances, he could be held for five years, unless sooner reformed. In the Reformatory he is subjected to the closest surveillance and the most careful training. He wins his release by his deportment and by his character. Whenever he is thought to be reformed, he may be released upon parole. He continues under the control of the Board of Directors until the expiration of the five years, unless they sooner discharge him, precisely as minors released from the reform schools in this State do. He may be returned to the Reformatory for misbehavior at any time during his sentence.

It will be seen that this plan holds out to the convict the strongest possible inducements for reformation, both in confinement and after release. If any thing in the way of legislation will secure a change of life, this will; for it takes advantage of every motive which usually moves a rational being, and makes full use of the means which are most likely to change a criminal into a good citizen. The system has produced excellent results in the Elmira Reformatory; and we recommend that it be adopted in sentences to the Reformatory Prison for Women, and to the reformatory for men, which we have suggested, if it shall be thought wise to send a part of the prisoners to it directly from the courts, instead of transferring them from the county prisons.

THE PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The Legislature of 1880 passed a law (chap. 221) changing the penalty for drunkenness, so that unless a person had been convicted of that offence twice before within the next preceding twelve months, he should be punished by a fine of

one dollar without costs. If two such previous convictions were proved, the punishment, if the defendant was a male person, might be a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. If the defendant was a female person, the punishment for the third offence (chap. 247) might be a fine of ten dollars, or imprisonment in a jail, or house of correction, or house of industry, for twelve months, or in the Reformatory Prison for Women for a term not exceeding two years.

This change was one which had frequently been recommended by the Board of State Charities, and by others who had investigated the subject. In 1860 a law was passed providing that single acts of drunkenness should not be punished, but that persons found drunk should be arrested and detained until sober. Being a common drunkard was the only offence of this kind which could be punished. This law was repealed the next year, mainly because it interfered with the power to use persons arrested for drunkenness to convict the illegal sellers of intoxicating liquors, and partly because it provided that officers arresting and detaining persons for drunkenness should receive no fees for that service. The merits of the law itself were not brought into the discussion.

The argument in favor of reducing the fine for single states of drunkenness has been that the money to pay the fine, in a large majority of cases, comes from the innocent family, and that it accomplishes none of the proper purposes of penal legislation, as it does not deter the offender nor the would-be offender, nor does it reform the person who pays the fine, or the one who goes to prison in default of payment.

The law of 1880 contained a clause providing, that, in order to impose the severer penalties, it should not be necessary to allege the previous convictions. The constitutionality of this provision was raised some months since; and the Supreme Court decided it to be unconstitutional, it being in violation of Art. 12 of the Declaration of Rights, which provides that "no subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him."

There seems to be an impression in the public mind that this destroys the effect of that part of the law which provides for the imposition of long sentences for those guilty of repeated offences. This is not true. It merely renders it

necessary, in drawing complaints in such cases, to allege previous convictions,—adding somewhat to the labors of the officers. As a rule, even before the decision, the previous convictions had been alleged. Quite a number were released from the New Bedford House of Correction, however, in cases where they had not been alleged.

The extent to which the part of the law which authorized long sentences for habitual offenders has been used is not generally realized.

The following table shows the number of commitments on such sentences from the twenty-second day of May, when the law went into effect, to the thirtieth day of September, the end of the prison year:—

TABLE No. 10. — *Showing Sentences to Imprisonment for Drunkenness, from May 22 to Sept. 30, 1880.*

PRISONS.	Three months.	Four months.	Six months.	Eight months.	Nine months.	Ten months.	Twelve months.	Eighteen months.	Twenty-four months.	Total.
Pittsfield House of Correction	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
New Bedford House of Correction	7	4	19	—	4	—	5	—	—	39
Ipswich House of Correction	7	3	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	28
Lawrence House of Correction	13	—	17	—	—	—	7	—	—	37
Greenfield House of Correction	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Springfield House of Correction	—	—	10	4	—	—	10	—	—	24
Northampton House of Correction	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cambridge House of Correction	2	2	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	21
Lowell Jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Dedham House of Correction	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Boston House of Correction	3	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	13
Fitchburg House of Correction	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Worcester House of Correction	9	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Boston House of Industry, Reformatory Prison for Women	9	14	63	1	—	4	23	—	—	114
Reformatory Prison for Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	1	6	43
Totals	54	28	139	6	4	4	106	1	7	350

It will be seen from this table that three hundred and fifty persons received long sentences of imprisonment for this offence from May 22 to Sept. 30, 1880, — a little more than four months, or at the rate of more than a thousand a year. The unequal use of this part of the law in different localities is worthy of note. For instance, the Cambridge House of Correction received seventeen persons on sentences of a year, and thirteen of these came from Lowell. In Essex County there were very few sentences of men for a year, and in Worcester County none; while in Hampden there were ten sentences of a year to the House of Correction, besides as many more of six months. In Bristol County, considering its population, a better use was made of the law than in any other county.

This difference is due mainly to the opinions of police officers and courts. Some have the feeling that a sentence of a year for an offence like drunkenness is too great; while others see, that, for an habitual drunkard, the kindest possible treatment is a sentence which shall remove him from temptation long enough to enable him to form regular habits of labor, diet, and sleep, and put him into a condition to resist temptation. Confinement for a year will often accomplish, for those cursed with this appetite and habit, what cannot be accomplished in a few months. Even this will not restore all to sober lives; but it will remove them from the possibility of injuring their families and themselves, and offers more encouragement for hopes of permanent reformation than any other treatment. We have spoken elsewhere of the establishment of an institution for this class of prisoners, in which they shall be separated from other criminals.

Whatever change may be made in the law, it is to be hoped that the provisions for long sentences for habitual drunkards will not be changed, unless to increase the term of confinement for men to equal that now provided for women, — two years. With the ticket-of-leave system, by which the law provides for the release of those who are deemed to be reformed, the length of sentences can wisely be increased.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE LAW.

The reduction of the fine for first offenders has received considerable criticism. Three objections are urged against

it: That it decreases the revenue, increases drunkenness, and benefits the habitual drunkard by permitting him to escape repeatedly with a small fine.

The loss of revenue is quite important, but has been greatly overstated. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, there were 15,606 sentences for drunkenness imposed in the courts of the Commonwealth. There were, in the same year, 9,873 commitments to the prisons for this offence, leaving 5,733 who paid their fines. Of the 9,873 who were committed, 1,261 afterward paid their fines, and were released. The total number who paid fines in the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, was then 6,994. The average amount of fines and fees imposed in each case was about \$8.00. The total amount received from fines and costs from persons sentenced for drunkenness could not have varied much from \$55,952. Assuming that the same number of persons paid a fine of one dollar each, under the present law the loss would be about \$48,958.

THE SAVINGS.

But there are compensations upon the other side. The decrease in the cost of supporting the persons sentenced for short terms for this offence is quite large. The returns of population of the institutions in which short sentences for drunkenness are served show a large decrease between May 22, when the law went into effect, and June 30. There was no material change in the number confined for other crimes; and the decrease between these two dates shows what is due directly to the operation of this law, reducing the number of commitments for non-payment of fines, and shortening the term of confinement when the fine is not paid. The net decrease in population is 391. The average cost for provisions alone in the different institutions is about one dollar per week per prisoner. The saving to the counties in this direction, therefore, is about \$391 a week, or \$20,332 a year. The earnings of this class of prisoners are almost valueless, but may be estimated to be enough to pay for the cost of articles other than provisions furnished to them. The reduction of prison population from May 22 to June 30, 1880, is shown in detail in the following table: —

TABLE No. 11. — *Showing Number of Prisoners in County Prisons and Boston House of Industry at Certain Dates.*

PRISONS.	MAY 22, 1890.			JUNE 30, 1890.			Decrease.	Increase.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Total.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Total.		
Barnstable	1	15	16	2	16	18	-	2
Pittsfield	16	85	101	20	67	87	14	-
New Bedford	14	125	139	2	116	118	21	-
Taunton	30	-	30	19	-	19	11	-
Edgartown	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Ipswich	-	91	91	-	108	108	-	17
Salem	45	-	45	19	-	19	26	-
Newburyport	38	-	38	8	-	8	30	-
Lawrence	11	167	178	13	164	177	1	-
Greenfield	3	29	32	5	25	30	2	-
Springfield	10	81	91	8	56	64	27	-
Northampton	21	30	51	6	28	34	17	-
Cambridge	24	269	293	22	255	277	16	-
Lowell	45	-	45	28	-	28	17	-
Nantucket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dedham	20	53	73	27	53	80	-	7
Plymouth	8	26	34	6	32	38	-	4
Boston Jail	167	-	167	140	-	140	27	-
Boston House of Corr'n,	-	468	468	-	436	436	32	-
Worcester	22	111	133	10	105	115	18	-
Fitchburg	-	51	51	3	38	41	10	-
Total in jails and houses of correction	476	1,601	2,077	339	1,499	1,838	269	30
House of Industry, Deer Island	-	-	639	-	-	487	152	-
Totals	-	-	2,716	-	-	2,325	421	30

. The cost of commitment from cities and towns in which there are no prisons is also quite large. Most of the commitments are from the cities. Eight of these, Fall River, Chelsea, Lynn, Haverhill, Somerville, Holyoke, Gloucester, and Newton, have no prison, and all who are committed must be transported to the jail or house of correction nearest them. There is also a large number of large towns which are situated at a considerable distance from any prison. The cost of committing a prisoner from one of these places is from three to five dollars. It is safe to say that there are at least one thousand fewer commitments per year from these places, under this law, and a saving to the counties of at least four thousand dollars per year on this account.

The number of dollar fines paid in all the cities and towns by those who could not pay the larger amount is quite large. An estimate of two thousand in the entire State is probably far less than the actual number. This would increase the receipts by two thousand dollars more.

To summarize these figures, the loss by the reduction of the amount of the fine is, say, \$48,958; the saving on the board of prisoners will be, say, \$20,332; on cost of commitment, say, \$4,000; receipts from dollar fines in cases where the old fine would not be paid, say, \$2,000; total estimated loss, \$48,958; total estimated saving, \$26,332; total estimated net loss, \$22,626.

“COSTS” WHICH ARE NOT EXPENSES.

The basis upon which the loss has been estimated by some who have criticised the law is wholly unsound. It starts with an assumed cost of arresting and trying each case of drunkenness. The fees for arrest, testimony, &c., amount to several dollars in each case. But in most of the large cities this is only an imaginary expense,—properly estimated when the convict is to pay it, but in no sense an expense to the tax-payers. The police are paid by the year, and receive no fees for their own benefit, and the courts are carried on by salaried officers. The additional cost of arresting and trying ten thousand more persons in the cities would be but a trifle. In some of the towns the police receive their fees, and the cost to the tax-payer increases with each added case. The actual loss under the law can hardly exceed the amount we have estimated. If the criminal courts are to be carried on for the revenue they will bring, this loss should have weight. If, however, every person convicted of drunkenness paid the fine and cost imposed, the net loss would easily be estimated by multiplying the amount of the usual fine by the number of persons convicted; but when, as under the old law, considerably more than one-half fail to pay their fines, and are sent to prison for a month, at a cost, for commitment and board, of about ten dollars apiece, the loss by the new law appears much different. There seems to be little gain in fining a man eight dollars and spending ten dollars upon him in the fruitless endeavor to make him pay it. A still more serious matter for consideration is the fact, that, in a large

majority of the cases in which the fine is paid, the innocent families of the drunkards are the sufferers. The larger fine discriminates between the poor and those better off, enabling the latter to escape imprisonment, while the former are obliged to endure it. If imprisonment is the proper punishment for drunkenness, it should be made so by statute, instead of allowing one who has money to escape, while another is imprisoned for his poverty.

THE INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS.

The increase of drunkenness since the new law went into effect is unquestioned. Whether it is due to the operation of this law is a matter of doubt. If the increase were in this State alone, it might properly be assumed that the change in the law had produced it; but the increase in Massachusetts is less than it has been in most of the other States. We have received, in response to our request, reports of the number of arrests for drunkenness from the police authorities of the leading cities of the United States, and find the number for 1880 to be from twenty to fifty per cent greater than it was in 1879. The return of "good times," with an increase of earnings for all classes, furnishes them with added means for dissipation. The increase of drunkenness is precisely what was anticipated, being a repetition of the experience of this country in the past, as well as that of other countries. The same causes operate here that have produced so great an increase in other States.

It is doubtless true that many habitual drunkards have escaped with less punishment under this law than under the old one. In a city like Boston, with several courts and a large police force, it is possible for a person to be arrested repeatedly without being detected as an habitual offender or receiving a sentence to imprisonment. A change of name facilitates this. The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the unconstitutionality of the clause providing that previous offences need not be alleged in the complaint, also makes it more difficult to secure the proper sentences for habitual offenders.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

This should be remedied, so as to secure long sentences

of imprisonment for habitual offenders with certainty. The burden of proving the person to be an occasional, and not an habitual, offender, may properly be thrown upon him. The most certain means of securing this would probably be to provide that the punishment for drunkenness shall be that now fixed by law for an habitual offender, with a proviso that the Court may impose a lesser penalty if the offender shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has not, within a certain period, been previously convicted of a similar offence. This form of statute was adopted in chap. 280, stat. 1866, and was sustained by the Supreme Court in *Com. v. Fountain*, 128 Mass., 452.

If an addition should be made to the length of imprisonment for non-payment of fine and costs, and drunkenness should increase, as there is every reason to anticipate, the capacity of the prisons will soon be reached. Whether thirty days' confinement is better than ten days, either for punishment or reformation for this class of offenders, is a matter of much doubt. The additional cost of maintenance for the remaining twenty days is quite a large item of expense; and for those who labor, the loss of earnings to their families is equally deserving of consideration.

If a law can be so framed as to secure with certainty long sentences, for reformation, for habitual drunkards, and a moderate fine or brief imprisonment for occasional acts or states of drunkenness, it will accomplish about all that it is possible to do for the intemperate by penal legislation against them.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

One of the most important facts in regard to our criminal population is the youthfulness of quite a large percentage of the offenders. There are no data in existence for making comparisons with former years. From all that can be ascertained, however, we are inclined to the opinion that there may be a slight increase among youthful offenders in the county institutions. The tables which follow do not show, as some had supposed they might, that any large number of boys and girls who formerly were sent to the Westborough and the Lancaster Reform Schools are now going into the jails and houses of correction, though we occasionally find a boy in a house of correction who seems to belong in a reform school, instead of a penal institution.

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The commitments of persons twenty years old and under to the jails, houses of correction, and Boston House of Industry, are shown in detail in the following table: —

TABLE No. 12.—*Showing Commitments of Minors to Houses of Correction, Jails, and the Boston House of Industry, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

OFFENCES.	AGES.												Total.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Assault	-	-	2	2	1	3	8	13	33	44	33	139	
Breaking and entering	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	13	11	7	39	
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	
Common drunkards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6	
Disturbing the peace	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	3	9	4	25	
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	20	29	50	51	159	
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	7	
Fornication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	6	
Larceny	3	6	6	6	6	8	14	21	36	57	39	202	
Malicious mischief	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	1	3	14	
Vagrants	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	8	19	14	54	
Violating city ordinance	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	9	
Violating liquor law	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	6	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	1	2	5	6	16	18	23	11	82	
Totals	4	6	9	11	13	19	51	90	157	220	171	751	

TO BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	30	12	59
Common drunkards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	9
Disturbing the peace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	59	82	61	215
Fornication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Idle and disorderly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	7
Larceny	2	1	-	-	-	1	6	6	12	26	2	56
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	7	9	9	3	33
Totals	2	2	-	-	2	1	13	31	97	156	87	391

AGGREGATE TO COUNTY PRISONS AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Assault	-	-	2	2	1	3	10	18	43	74	45	198
Breaking and entering	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	13	11	7	39
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Common drunkards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	15
Disturbing the peace	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	3	4	12	7	32
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	30	88	132	112	374
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	7
Fornication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	7
Idle and disorderly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	7
Larceny	5	7	6	6	6	9	20	27	48	83	41	258
Malicious mischief	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	5	1	3	14
Vagrants	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	10	20	14	58
Violating city ordinance	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	9
Violating liquor law	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	6
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	1	3	5	9	23	27	32	14	115
Totals	6	8	9	11	15	20	64	121	254	376	258	1,142

It will be seen that the entire number of commitments of persons under twenty-one years of age, on sentences, to these institutions for the year, was 1,142. Only 69 of these were less than sixteen years of age. The years from sixteen to twenty, both inclusive, are represented by quite large numbers of convicts. A little more than seventy-two per cent of the entire number were committed for three offences; viz., assault, drunkenness, and larceny; 374, or nearly one-third of the entire number, were committed for drunkenness, and 15 more as common drunkards; 532, or nearly one-half of the entire number, were reported as intemperate. The ages of these 532 intemperate were reported as follows:—

NO.	AGE.	NO.	AGE.
1	11	126	18
7	15	171	19
21	16	140	20
66	17	532	

INTEMPERATE CRIMINALS.

From actual reports, about ninety per cent of the persons committed to all the prisons are intemperate. The entire number of commitments for 1880 to all the prisons on sentences was 17,053. Of these 10,434 were sent for drunkenness, and 528 as common drunkards,—a total of 10,962. Deducting these from the total, shows 6,091 persons committed for other offences. About 1,700 of these, or nearly twenty-eight per cent, were temperate, and the remainder were intemperate.

COST OF COMMITMENT.

There is a lack of uniformity in the practice in different counties in cases where persons are committed for the non-payment of fines and costs. In some counties it is the custom to add the cost of commitment to the fines and costs imposed by the courts. In doing this the burden of fines and costs is rendered very unequal. In some instances the cost of commitment is three or four dollars, depending upon the distance from the place of conviction to the prison. In such cases a person is compelled to pay from twenty-five to fifty per cent more, as a penalty for the same offence, than one is obliged to pay who is convicted near a prison. Whether this is right or wrong is not so important as it is that uniformity of practice should be established by law.

AIDING DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.

The work of rendering assistance to discharged female prisoners is attended with great difficulties. Many of them naturally wish to return to their friends. A large proportion of them intend to do well, and think themselves strong enough to resist the temptations of old associations. Experience has demonstrated that in most instances it is worse than useless to give pecuniary aid to this class. If an industrial home of some sort could be established, into which the female prisoners could be sent a short time before their discharge, and in which they could earn a small amount during the term of their sentence, to be paid upon condition that they remain for a while after their sentences have expired, it would be of great advantage. The appointment of an agent to look after the prisoners would also be of great advantage.

INFORMATION CONCERNING CONVICTS.

It is of importance, especially at the State Prison and at the Reformatory Prison for Women, that more information be furnished concerning convicts by the courts by which they are committed. We recommend that the law be so amended that the papers sent with prisoners to these institutions shall include a statement of the particulars of the offences for which sentences are imposed.

THE COST OF CRIME.

There are frequent inquiries as to the cost of protecting the people against the criminals of the Commonwealth. It is not possible to give an accurate statement, but a few items can be given with so much accuracy as to make an approximate estimate possible.

The cost of maintaining the police of the nineteen cities of Massachusetts last year was, in round numbers, \$1,300,000. The cost of the police of the towns must have been at least \$50,000 more.

The cost of maintaining the courts of the Commonwealth for 1880 was \$180,508, of which at least one-half is chargeable to expenses of trying criminals. Probably two-thirds would be nearer the actual proportion.

The cost to the counties for the maintenance of the police and district courts is about \$200,000 in excess of the amount received for fines and costs.

The deficit in the county prisons for 1880 was \$186,944; of the State Prison, about \$20,000; of the Reformatory Prison for Women, about \$70,000; of the State Workhouse, about \$30,000.

The cost of the House of Industry at Deer Island for the year ending April 30, 1880, was \$146,775, of which about one-half is chargeable to the criminal department, say \$74,000. To recapitulate, the estimated cost is as follows: —

For police	\$1,350,000
courts (one-half of their cost)	90,254
district and police courts (three-fourths)	150,000
county prisons	186,944
State Prison	20,000
Reformatory Prison	70,000
House of Industry	74,000
State Workhouse	30,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,971,198

CHILDREN OF CRIMINAL PARENTS.

In our report upon the Reformatory Prison for Women we have spoken at some length of the importance of legislation in relation to children of criminal parents. During the past year we have received from most of the jails and houses of correction returns showing the number of children under fifteen years of age belonging to parents who have been imprisoned during the past year. The returns from houses of correction cover about 5,200 prisoners, the new blank containing this information not having been used quite the entire year. These 5,200 prisoners reported nearly 2,375 children under fifteen years of age belonging to them. These returns of the number of children of criminal parents are made upon the statement of the prisoners themselves, and cannot be relied upon as absolutely accurate in all individual cases; but, as there is no inducement for the prisoners to tell any thing but the truth, the result of the questioning in so large an aggregate of cases cannot vary much from the actual fact.

The average for all the houses of correction reported from

shows that there were about forty-five children for every one hundred prisoners. The entire number of persons committed last year to all the prisons on sentences was 16,390. Several of these came more than once, and were reckoned each time they came. The number of different persons sentenced to the prisons of the Commonwealth last year was probably about 15,000. At the ratio we have alluded to, the number of children under fifteen years of age who had at least one parent committed to prison last year on sentence was about 7,000. The number of commitments to jails of persons awaiting trial was 4,687, representing about 4,000 persons. Deducting one-half of these, who were afterwards counted among the sentenced prisoners, and estimating the number of children of the remainder at the established ratio, we are obliged to add 900 more to the 7,000 already mentioned. There are probably as many more children belonging to parents who are arrested for crime, and escape imprisonment by paying fines.

It is not difficult to predict the future of a large proportion of these 8,000 children. Reared under the influence of criminal parents, it is inevitable that a large percentage will eventually follow in the parental footsteps, and fill our penal institutions. A diminution of crime can scarcely be expected while criminals are allowed to rear their own children in homes of degradation.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

Comparatively few towns have availed themselves of the authority conferred by chap. 129 of the Acts of 1880, authorizing the appointment of probation officers. Sixteen officers have been appointed since the passage of the act. Most of these officers have taken persons on probation, and in almost every case the results have been excellent. There is in every city and town, among those arrested for crime, a small percentage who can be best dealt with by putting them on probation, instead of sending them to prison. They need the restraint of surveillance, and the helping hand. Putting them under the personal care of an officer designated for the purpose accomplishes the desired ends. It is to be regretted that the law has been used so little; but there is reason to expect its more general adoption, as the results

in places which have adopted it are seen. The Boston officer, Capt. E. H. Savage, continues his work, which is recognized by those connected with the administration of criminal law as of great importance in saving from criminal lives those who have taken a single wrong step, and desire to turn back again into virtuous lives. It may be well for the Legislature to inquire whether some change cannot be made in the law which will secure a more general adoption of its provisions, especially in the large cities, whence thousands are every year sent to the prisons, some of whom might be reclaimed by such an officer.

AIDING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

There is no part of the work of preventing crime which is performed so unsatisfactorily as that of aiding convicts discharged from the county prisons. This is due partly to the lack of authority for rendering assistance to them. The legal right to expend any money for this purpose has been questioned, and in some of the jails and houses of correction not a dollar has been used in this way. The entire amount expended in all the county prisons last year for aiding discharged convicts was only \$1,384.53, an average of about fifteen cents apiece. Even this small amount was divided among a small number of persons, the others receiving nothing.

In many cases it is impossible to render much assistance; every dime given would be used by the recipient in attaining lower depths of degradation. But there are a few convicts discharged every year from every institution for whom a few dollars can wisely be expended. The most resolute determination to lead a better life becomes weak or ceases to exist when the discharged convict is turned out into the world after a short or long imprisonment, friendless, homeless, penniless, without work, and without the means of supporting himself until he can obtain employment.

The State expends on an average about twenty dollars apiece for the assistance of the convicts discharged from the State Prison, besides paying the agent of discharged convicts for his personal attention to their wants. We believe the money thus expended is a paying investment for the State. There should be some similar provision for rendering assist-

ance to deserving convicts who are discharged from the county prisons. Boston has a special agency of its own for rendering this aid; elsewhere very little is done. The keepers of prisons are better acquainted than any one else can be with the characters of their prisoners, and can best judge whether money expended in their behalf would be wisely used. The power to use a limited sum for the assistance of prisoners whom they think to be deserving should be vested in them. In some of the large cities, where there are large prisons, an agency for discharged convicts, similar to that of the State agent who assists convicts discharged from the State Prison, might profitably be established.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

There are a few excellent prison libraries, but most of them are very inferior. In some instances the keepers deplore their inability to secure money for the purchase of books. Every prison should have a good library of readable books, and it should be replenished with new books from time to time. Less than a hundred dollars was expended last year for reading matter in all the county prisons, though some of the keepers made earnest efforts to obtain money for this purpose. The authority to expend money for reading matter within certain limits should be vested in the keepers of the county prisons.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME.

We give on the following pages tables showing the classification of the crimes for which persons were committed to the various prisons during the year ending Sept. 30, 1880. The finer technical distinctions have not been observed in making the classification. "Larceny," for instance, includes "larceny from building," "larceny from a vessel," "from the person," &c., as well as a few cases of "attempt to commit larceny;" "lewd, wanton, and lascivious," includes "lewdness." Most of the crimes include a few cases of attempts to commit them. "Forgery" includes "uttering forged papers;" "vagrants" include "vagabonds;" and "fraud" includes "obtaining goods, money, &c., by false pretences," and also quite a number of cases of defrauding hotel and boarding-house keepers.

TABLE NO. 13. — *Classification of Commitments to the Houses of Correction for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Abortion	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Assault	2	36	73	84	90	16	75	21	188	-	33	22	145	22	83	890
Carrying weapons	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	9
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Threatening	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	1	-	6	1	4	29
Robbery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Totals	2	38	74	84	94	17	76	21	205	-	34	22	159	24	88	938

2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Breaking and entering,	6	1	12	2	4	-	1	2	17	-	8	4	35	2	11	105
Burglary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
Burning buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Breaking glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	7	1	2	21
Embezzlement	-	-	3	-	6	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	11	-	2	26
Evading railroad fare	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
Forgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	7
Fraud	-	4	7	1	10	-	5	1	5	-	1	1	10	2	3	49
Larceny	8	37	42	58	95	9	65	23	162	14	11	11	299	14	69	906
Malicious mischief	1	2	5	9	9	-	2	-	16	-	1	-	2	3	2	53
Receiving stolen goods,	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	17
Unlawfully taking team,	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	4	17
Miscellaneous *	-	-	4	5	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	22
Totals	15	49	76	75	134	10	82	28	227	24	19	382	23	102	1,246	

* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against property include the following: Attempt to steal, 2; blackmail, 1; concealing mortgaged property, 1; cheating, 4; defacing building, 2; selling mortgaged property, 6; stealing a ride, 3; trespass, 1; unlawfully appropriating property, 1; unlawfully removing baggage, 1. Total, 22.

*Classification of Commitments to the Houses of Correction for the
Year ending Sept. 30, 1880 — Continued.*

2.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Adultery	1	4	2	3	9	—	—	2	13	—	2	1	9	2	—	49
Breach of the peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Common drunkards	1	13	10	14	15	1	8	3	84	—	15	14	9	1	40	228
Common night-walkers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	10
Cruelty to animals	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	7	—	1	2	1	1	2	20
Disturbing the peace	—	18	72	12	22	1	5	1	—	—	11	10	8	23	69	252
Drunkenness	1	99	383	217	556	48	477	88	337	—	106	39	347	107	583	3,388
Fornication	—	2	1	4	4	—	7	2	13	—	—	—	5	—	3	41
Idle and disorderly	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	18
Indecent exposure	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	14
Keeping house of ill fame	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	11
Keeping disorderly house	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	2	15
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	1	2	—	4	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	24
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	2	—	16
Polygamy	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
Tramps	—	—	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	7	3	47
Vagrancy	3	54	22	70	47	—	35	12	43	—	66	—	3	56	52	463
Violating city ordinance	—	—	4	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
Violating liquor law	3	2	—	4	28	4	2	3	8	—	8	11	1	1	6	81
Miscellaneous *	—	10	4	4	19	4	5	3	22	—	—	—	12	1	12	96
Totals	10	207	508	345	734	64	555	116	594	—	209	78	462	205	777	4,864

SUMMARY.	Barnstable.	Pittsfield.	New Bedford.	Ipswich.	Lawrence.	Greenfield.	Springfield.	Northampton.	Cambridge.	Nantucket.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	South Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Whole No. of persons committed	27	248	638	460	882	86	710	159	958	—	252	119	957	241	919	6,656
Whole No. of commitments	27	294	658	504	962	91	713	165	1,026	—	267	119	1,003	252	967	7,048
1.—Crimes against the person	2	38	74	84	94	17	76	21	205	—	34	22	159	24	88	938
2.—Crimes against property	15	49	75	75	134	10	82	28	227	—	24	19	382	23	102	1,246
3.—Crimes against public order and decency	10	207	508	345	734	64	555	116	594	—	209	78	462	205	777	4,864

* The commitments for miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Aiding prisoner to escape, 2; attempt to rescue prisoner, 5; bigamy, 1; being present at illegal game, 3; being present at illegal game on Lord's Day, 1; card-playing on Lord's Day, 4; common beggars, 2; common piper and fiddler, 1; common railers and brawlers, 5; contempt of court, 4; crime against nature, 1; dissuading witness from appearing at court, 1; detaining letters, 1; discharging pistol in street, 1; escaping from prison, 4; escaping from officer, 1; fighting, 1; gambling, 2; illegal voting, 1; keeping unlicensed dog, 7; loitering in depot, 2; making an affray, 2; neglect of family, 3; obstructing officer, 2; obstructing sidewalk, 2; overdriving horse, 3; obscenity, 2; perjury, 3; peddling without license, 5; profanity, 1; refusing to assist officer, 1; removing gravestones, 1; returned for violating permits, 2; selling unwholesome provisions, 2; stubborn children, 4; shooting on Lord's Day, 1; surrendered by bondsmen, 1; unlawfully killing game, 1; violating Lord's Day, 2; walking on railroad track, 8. Total, 96.

TABLE No. 14. — *Classification of Commitments on Sentences to the Jails for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.	Barnstable.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Assault	—	2	25	1	5	12	38	—	3	23	7	2	170	1	—	289
Beating and wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carrying weapons	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cruelty to seaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Driving team against person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Intimidation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Threatening	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	—	13
Totals	—	3	26	1	5	13	38	—	3	32	7	3	177	1	—	309

2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Barnstable.	New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown.	Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
Attempt to steal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Breaking glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	8
Breaking and entering post-office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Concealing property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	6
Evading railroad fare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	13
Forgery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fraud	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Larceny	—	—	24	—	—	8	3	—	3	14	5	1	117	—	—	175
Malicious mischief	—	—	6	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	17
Passing counterfeit money	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Selling leased property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Stealing a ride	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Trespass	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Unlawfully driving away a horse	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	—	38	—	1	9	11	—	5	19	12	1	151	—	2	249

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Classification of Commitments on Sentences to the Jails for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880 - Continued.

3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.	Barnstable, New Bedford.	Taunton.	Edgartown. Lawrence.	Newburyport.	Salem.	Greenfield.	Cambridge.	Lowell.	Dedham.	Plymouth.	Boston.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.		
Adultery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3		
Common drunkards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Cruelty to animals	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	9		
Defrauding United States revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	8	-	1	14		
Disturbing the peace	-	2	50	1	15	4	-	7	11	1	10	-	-	101		
Drunkenness	-	2	361	3	84	297	-	1	381	56	2	207	-	1,395		
Fornication	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8		
Idle and disorderly	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6		
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2		
Lewd cohabitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3		
Making an affray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5		
Standing on sidewalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11		
Vagrant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Violating city ordinances	-	-	2	-	6	3	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	23		
Violation of liquor law	-	1	4	-	4	1	2	1	1	3	3	6	-	26		
Miscellaneous*	1	1	4	-	3	1	5	1	19	6	4	41	1	95		
Totals	1	6	424	4	9	107	319	3	19	422	80	10	301	1	2	1,708

SUMMARY.	Barnstable. New Bedford.	Taunton. Edgartown.	Lawrence. Newburyport.	Salem. Greenfield.	Cambridge. Lowell.	Dedham. Plymouth.	Boston. Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Aggregate.
1. — Crimes against the person,	- 3	26 1	5 13	38 -	3 32	7 3	177 1	-	309
2. — Crimes against property .	- -	38 -	1 9	11 -	5 19	12 1	151 -	2	249
3. — Crimes against public order and decency	1 6	424 4	9 107	319 3	19 422	80 10	301 1	2 2	1,708
Whole number of commitments,	1 9	488 5	15 129	368 3	27 473	99 14	629 2	4	2,266
Number of persons committed .	1 9	468 5	15 129	360 3	27 473	90 14	619 2	4	2,219

* The miscellaneous commitments for crimes against public order and decency were as follows: Attempt to rescue a prisoner, 2; bastardy, 4; being present at illegal game, 3; bathing in a river, 1; breach of the peace, 10; contempt of court, 6; common railer and brawler, 1; common night-walker, 1; deserting vessel, 1; disturbing theatrical performance, 1; disturbing religious meeting, 6; escaping from officer, 1; fast driving, 3; gambling, 1; indecent exposure, 2; keeping unlicensed dog, 3; keeping house of ill fame, 1; keeping noisy and disorderly house, 4; keeping gaming-house, 1; non-payment of tax, 10; obstructing street, 1; obstructing sidewalk, 6; obstructing officer, 3; obstructing a railroad, 3; over-driving a horse, 2; peddling without license, 1; playing ball in the street, 1; profanity, 5; rescuing a prisoner, 1; smuggling, 2; snowballing in streets, 3; stubborn child, 1; throwing stones, 2; throwing filth on street, 1; unlawfully removing baggage, 1. Total, 95.

TABLE NO. 15. — *Classification of Commitments to the House of Industry at Deer Island for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.		No. of Commitments.			No. of Commitments.
Assault		387	Common night-walkers . .		10
Carrying weapons		1	Common railers and brawlers		4
Threatening		5	Cruelty to animals		4
Total		393	Disturbing the peace		47
2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.			Drunkenness		5,500
Breaking glass		38	Disturbing religious meetings		3
Breaking stone		1	Fornication		28
Embezzlement		9	Gambling		3
Fraud		5	Idle and disorderly		41
Larceny		362	Keeping house of ill fame		5
Malicious mischief		5	Keeping noisy and disorderly house		13
Trespass		1	Making an affray		12
Malicious injury of property,		23	Obscenity		10
Passing counterfeit money		1	Profanity		40
Selling mortgaged property,		1	Standing on sidewalk		15
Unlawfully driving away horse		3	Tramps		2
Unlawfully appropriating horse		2	Vagrants		83
Receiving stolen goods		6	Miscellaneous *		22
Total		457	Total		6,051
3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.			SUMMARY.		
Attempt to rescue prisoner		4	1. Crimes against the person,		393
Common beggars		13	2. Crimes against property		457
Common drunkards		192	3. Crimes against public order and decency		6,051
			Total		6,901

The number of persons committed was 6,677, the difference between this and the number of commitments representing the cases in which the same person was committed for two or more offences at the same time.

* The miscellaneous crimes against public order and decency include the following: Depositing fish in street, 1; extinguishing street-lamp, 2; fast driving, 2; lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 1; loitering near railroad depot, 1; maliciously opening a gate, 1; obstructing sidewalk, 3; swimming in public place, 1; rescuing prisoner, 1; stubborn children, 2; throwing missiles in the street, 1; throwing snowballs in street, 1; throwing stones, 4; violating liquor law, 1. Total, 22.

TABLE NO. 16.—*Classification of Commitments to the State Workhouse for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

	CRIMES.	No.
Common drunkards	16
Common railer and brawler	1
Drunkenness	2
Idle and disorderly	6
Vagrants and vagabonds	113
Tramps	31
Total	<hr/> 169

SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS FOR CRIMES.

The following table shows the number of commitments on sentences, to all the prisons of the Commonwealth, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880:—

TABLE NO. 17. 1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CRIMES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Workhouse.	House of Industry.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.
Abortion	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Assault	289	890	9	—	387	3	1,578
Carrying weapons	1	9	—	—	1	—	11
Manslaughter	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Murder	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Murder (accessory after)	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rape	—	1	5	—	—	—	6
Robbery	—	3	10	—	—	—	13
Threatening	13	29	—	—	5	—	47
Miscellaneous	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals	309	938	31	—	393	3	1,674

2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	4	105	55	—	—	—	164
Burglary	—	6	3	—	—	—	9
Burning buildings	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Breaking glass	8	21	—	—	38	1	68
Common thief	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Embezzlement	6	26	1	—	9	1	43
Evading railroad fare	13	15	—	—	—	—	28
Forgery	1	7	3	—	—	—	11
Fraud	3	49	1	—	5	—	58
Larceny	175	906	35	—	362	40	1,518
Malicious mischief	17	52	—	—	5	—	74
Malicious injury to property	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
Receiving stolen goods	6	17	—	—	6	1	30
Unlawfully taking team	1	17	—	—	3	—	21
Miscellaneous	15	22	2	—	6	—	45
Totals	249	1,246	110	—	457	43	2,105

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TABLE No. 17 — Continued. 3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

CRIMES.	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	State Prison.	State Workhouse.	House of Industry.	Reformatory Prison.	Total.
Adultery	3	49	3	—	—	5	60
Breach of the peace	—	66	—	—	—	—	66
Bestiality	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Common drunkards	6	228	—	16	192	86	528
Common night-walkers	—	10	—	—	10	94	114
Common beggars	—	2	—	—	13	2	17
Common railers and brawlers	—	5	—	1	4	2	12
Cruelty to animals	9	20	—	—	4	—	33
Disturbing the peace	101	252	—	—	47	2	402
Drunkenness	1,395	3,388	—	2	5,500	149	10,434
Fornication	8	41	—	—	28	1	78
Idle and disorderly	6	18	—	6	41	73	144
Indecent exposure	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Keeping house of ill fame	—	11	—	—	5	—	16
Keeping disorderly house	—	15	—	—	13	4	32
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	2	24	—	—	—	9	35
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	3	16	—	—	1	3	23
Maiming a horse	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Perjury	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Polygamy	—	6	2	—	—	—	8
Profanity	—	1	—	—	40	—	41
Tramps	—	47	—	31	2	—	80
Vagrancy	1	463	—	113	83	36	696
Violating city ordinances	23	19	—	—	—	—	42
Violating liquor law	26	81	—	—	1	1	109
Miscellaneous	125	85	—	—	67	6	283
Totals	1,708	4,864	9	169	6,051	473	13,274

SUMMARY.

1. — CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON	309	938	31	—	393	3	1,674
2. — CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	249	1,246	110	—	457	43	2,105
3. — CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY	1,708	4,864	9	169	6,051	473	13,274
Totals	2,266	7,048	150	169	6,901	519	17,053

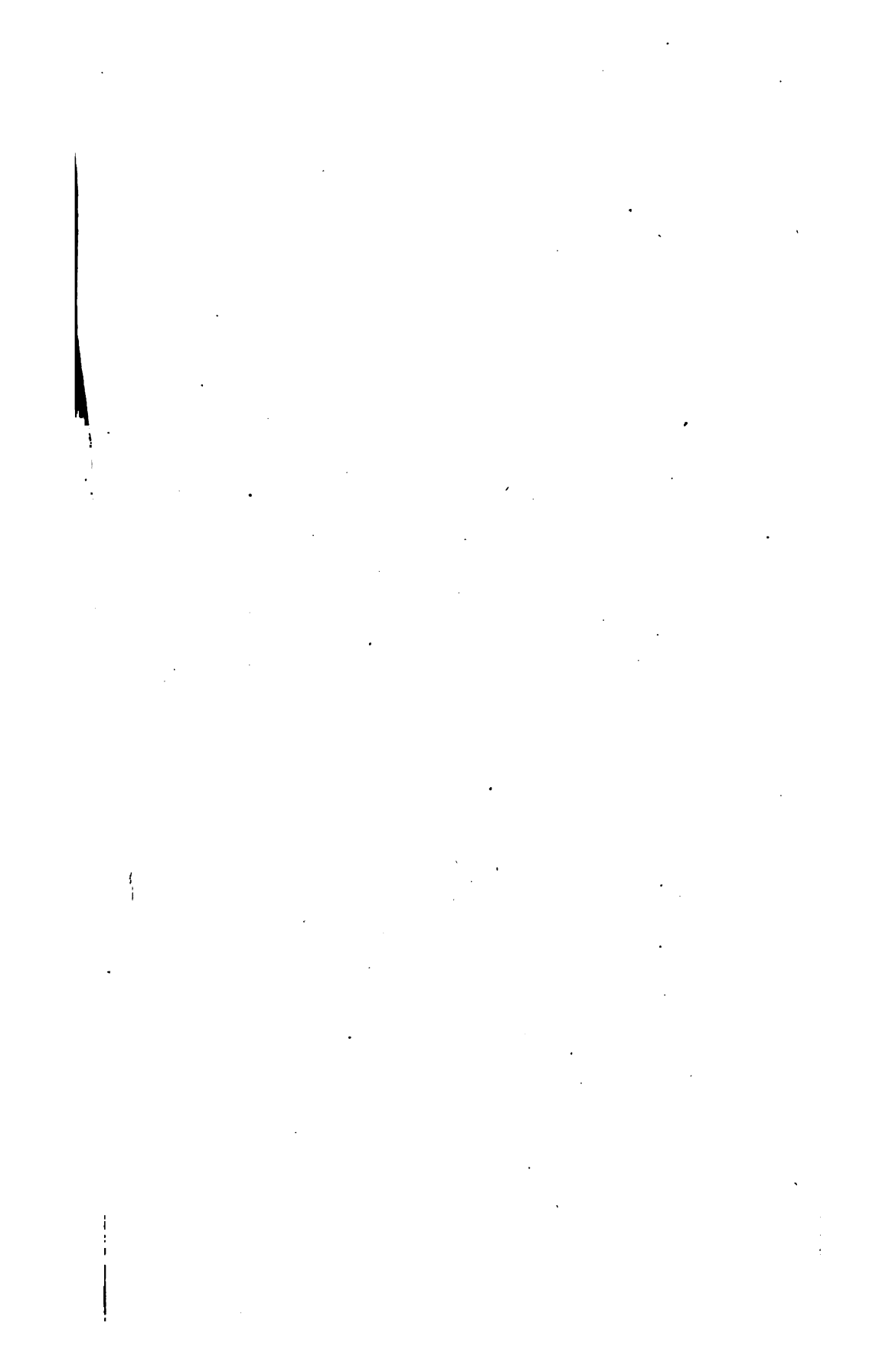


TABLE No. 18. — *Showing Number of Commitments of Persons to Jails to await Trial or Examination in Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

JAILS.		JAILS.	
Barnstable	23	Northampton	92
Pittsfield	136	Cambridge	306
New Bedford	121	Dedham	102
Taunton	81	Lowell	192
Edgartown	8	Plymouth	45
Lawrence	193	Boston	2,615
Newburyport	45	Worcester	193
Salem	219	Fitchburg	40
Greenfield	72		
Springfield	204	Total	4,687

CRIME IN 1879 AND 1880.

A comparison of the commitments to all prisons for 1879 and 1880 is given in Table No. 19.

They show that there was an increase in the number of commitments to all the prisons in 1880, as compared with 1879, of 552. Some of the details need explanation. There has been a decrease of 82 in the number of commitments to the Reformatory Prison for Women. This is due, not to a decrease of crime among women, but to a change in the law governing commitments to that institution. Previous to April 16, 1880, prisoners could be sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for as short a term as four months. Since that date no sentences of less than a year have been imposed. The result has been a decrease in the number of commitments there, and an increase of the commitments of women to the county prisons, mainly at Deer Island, as most of the short-sentenced women came from Boston.

The decrease in the number of commitments to the State Prison may, or may not, show a decrease in the more heinous offences. Our impression is that the courts are becoming less severe in their treatment of criminals, and are sending men to the houses of correction who have heretofore been sent to the State Prison.

An analysis of the tables shows an increase of 160 in the offences against the person (mainly in assaults), a decrease

of 159 in the offences against property (mainly in breaking and entering, and in larcenies), and an increase of 551 in the offences against public order and decency.

It will be noticed that in the commitments to the Reformatory Prison for Women there is a decrease in the number of common drunkards, and an increase in the number of commitments for drunkenness. This is mainly due to the change of the law allowing commitments on long sentences for drunkenness which formerly could only be given to common drunkards. Outside of Boston there has been a decrease in the commitments for drunkenness.

The new law against tramps has resulted in 80 commitments prior to Sept. 30. Since the 30th of September, the number of commitments of tramps has been much larger. The decrease in commitments for vagrancy is partly offset by the commitments of tramps, the conviction of tramps being fully as easy as that of vagrants.

In the tabulations of commitments for 1880 allowance was made for those sentenced prisoners who were transferred from one jail or house of correction to another, while in 1879 no such allowance was made. The real number of commitments for 1879 was about 150 smaller than appears, and the increase between 1879 and 1880 is larger by that number.

The number of commitments to the jails of persons waiting trial or examination in 1879 was 4,167; in 1880, 4,687.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

The fiscal year for counties should end Sept. 30. If the reports to this Board, and to the Commissioners of Savings Banks, could cover the year ending on that day, they would be much more valuable.

The salary of the secretary of this Board was established several years ago, when the duties were very light as compared with those now performed. It is much less than are the salaries of similar officers in other departments. We recommend that it be made equal to those of other similar officers.

The First District Court for Southern Middlesex should be given jurisdiction of offences in violation of chap. 151 of the Acts of 1880, committed by convicts released from the Reformatory Prison for Women.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS
ON THE
MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,
WITH THE
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDEN AND OTHER
OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

BOSTON:
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117 FRANKLIN STREET.
1881.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

WE are glad to be able to report a steady improvement in the financial condition of the prison. Following is a statement of the receipts, expenditures, and stock account for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880:—

Total amount drawn from the State treasury . . .	\$122,468 02
Total amount paid into the State treasury . . .	101,844 56
Deficit in cash	\$20,623 46
Value of stock on hand Oct. 1, 1879 . . .	\$12,084 75
Value of stock on hand Sept. 30, 1880 . . .	13,418 92
Increase in stock	1,334 17
Total deficiency of the year ending Sept. 30, 1880 . . .	\$19,289 29

The above general statement appears in detail in the account current of the Warden with the Prison in Table A, p. 31.

The net receipts and expenditures for the past six years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	No. of Prisoners.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1875	695	\$56,526 33	\$124,264 41	\$67,738 08
1876	728	66,147 22	121,624 37	55,477 15
1877	744	85,070 45	126,978 38	41,907 93
1878	768	51,013 70	111,329 05	60,315 35
1879	770	73,485 56	116,951 77	43,466 21
1880	750	90,737 90	110,027 19	19,289 29

It will be seen that the deficit has decreased from \$60,315.35 in 1878, the year in which the new prison was first occupied, to \$19,289.29 for the past year. The receipts have increased nearly eighty per cent since 1878. Most of this represents the increased earnings from the labor of convicts. In 1878 the receipts for labor were \$47,434.95; in 1879, \$70,014.06; and in 1880, \$87,280.65. The earnings per man for the past six years have been as follows:—

1875	\$61 33	1878	\$66 42
1876	90 86	1879	95 44
1877	114 34	1880	120 98

It will be noticed that the number of prisoners is considerably smaller than for the two previous years. The expense of officering the prison is the same for 750 men as for 770; but the receipts for labor are reduced by every reduction in the number of prisoners. If the average number for 1880 had been the same as for 1879, the earnings would have been at least \$3,000 larger. We anticipate a further improvement in the earnings per man for the coming year.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of completing the prison has been carried on during the past year under the provisions of chaps. 19, 22, and 43 of the Resolves of 1880. The house for the stableman has been built; the walks have been concreted; telephonic apparatus has been placed in the prison, connecting its different parts; arrangements have been made for the removal of the sewage; a new engine has been purchased and put in operation, and pipes for fire purposes have been laid. With the exception of the building for solitary cells, recommended elsewhere, there are no improvements to make which will call for appropriations of any magnitude. The prison is now nearly completed; and the necessity for extraordinary expenditures, we believe, is nearly at an end.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

It is provided in chap. 177 of the General Statutes, sect. 12, that the Governor may, "upon the petition of the person convicted," grant pardons "upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and under such limitations, as he deems proper."

The 14th and 15th sections of the same chapter provided for the return of the convict to prison, in case of a violation of the conditions on which the pardon was granted; and further provided, that, "in computing the period of his confinement, the time between the conditional pardon and subsequent arrest shall *not* be taken to be any part of the term of sentence."

Under this law, if a convict at any time after his pardon violated its conditions, he could be arrested, and returned to serve out the remainder of his original sentence. In 1867 a change was made (chap. 301) in the method of remanding the prisoner, and the sentence we have quoted was so amended as to read as follows: "In computing the period of his confinement, the time between the conditional pardon and subsequent arrest *shall* be taken to be part of the term of sentence."

This change of the law limited the control of the prisoner to the term of his sentence. If a convict had a five years' sentence, and, having served one-half of it, was granted a conditional pardon, he would only be under the restraints of the conditions imposed during the two and one-half years following his release. It might happen, as it has happened in some cases, that the conditions would be violated during the term of his original sentence, but the term of that sentence would expire before he could be returned.

A case illustrating one phase of the difficulty of enforcing the law is reported in 111 Mass., 443. A State-Prison convict, having a sentence of four and a half years, which would end June 15, 1870, was pardoned Nov. 30, 1867, "on condition that, if he be convicted of any crime sentencing him to the jail, house of correction, or State Prison, he serve the remaining part of his sentence." In October, 1869, he was sentenced to the State Prison for four years, and in November, 1869, the Governor and Council ordered him to be remanded to the State Prison, to be confined therein for the unexpired term of the first sentence. The second sentence, shortened by good behavior, expired in July, 1873, and the Warden then held him under the order of remand of the Governor and Council. An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made, and, on an examination of the case, the Court held that, under the clause we have quoted, the term

of his first sentence expired June 15, 1870, and that "the Governor and Council had therefore no authority to order him to be imprisoned after the expiration of his original sentence, computed continuously from its commencement."

There seems to be no good reason for allowing the prisoner the additional advantages given by the law of 1867. In the case referred to, the prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Clemency was shown him when he had served less than one-half his sentence. It was conditioned upon his future obedience to the laws. His violation of the condition and of the laws, shows him to have been undeserving of clemency. The fact that he could not at once be compelled to begin the service of the remainder of his original sentence, ought not to relieve him from the obligation to serve it. If he had, after his release, committed a petty assault, punishable with an imprisonment of thirty days, instead of a larceny, punishable with four years' imprisonment in the State Prison, he could have been obliged to serve out the unexpired portion of the original sentence. The greatness of his offence released him from this punishment. This is one case of many. We recommend the amendment of this clause of the law of 1867, so that it will read as it did in the General Statutes.

ASSAULTS UPON PRISON OFFICERS.

It is provided by chap. 179 of the General Statutes, sect. 53, that, "if a convict under sentence for any limited time . . . assaults the warden, an inspector, or other officer or person employed in the government or custody of the prison, he shall, in addition to his former sentence, be punished by imprisonment in said prison not exceeding ten years, and also by solitary imprisonment not exceeding one year, to be executed forthwith, or at such time or times, either before or after the expiration of any former sentence, as the court directs."

The penalty provided by this section is inadequate to the offence. Prison officers go daily to their duties with their lives in their hands. An assault upon a police officer is counted an aggravated offence, and is usually punished severely; but the penalty for assaulting a prison officer is even less than that sometimes imposed for an ordinary assault in

the outside world. We recommend the increase of the maximum penalty for assaulting prison officers.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

It frequently occurs that prisoners maliciously destroy property belonging to the State or to contractors. The loss from this cause is quite considerable each year. As there is a question whether a prisoner can be convicted of malicious mischief, the courts have not taken notice of the cases; and the only punishment which can be inflicted is confinement in solitary cells. To many of the prisoners who are disposed to commit an offence of this nature, such confinement is very little, if any, restraint. An extension of the imprisonment is the only thing which they dread. The welfare of the prisoners and the interests of the prison demand that every reasonable restraint shall be placed upon those who are inclined to acts of this nature. We recommend the passage of a law prescribing a penalty for the commission of acts of malicious mischief in prison.

JURISDICTION OF PRISON OFFENCES.

When the old State Prison was in use at Charlestown, it was provided (chap. 179, General Statutes, sect. 2), that, "for the purpose of all judicial proceedings, the prison and precincts thereof shall be deemed to be within and a part of the county of Suffolk, as well as the county of Middlesex, and the courts and magistrates of the counties of Suffolk and Middlesex shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed within the same."

The removal of the prison to Concord has caused the question to arise whether this section is still in force. It is desirable that it shall be settled by a re-enactment of these provisions. It is far more convenient to try cases in Boston than in Lowell or Cambridge, the sessions of criminal courts being more frequent in Suffolk than in Middlesex County, and the facilities of reaching the courts being much better. We recommend the enactment of a statute which shall give the courts of Suffolk County concurrent jurisdiction with those of Middlesex County of all offences committed within the State Prison. The power of the district court of Central Middlesex (holding its sessions at Concord) to examine

offences committed in the State Prison should also be defined by statute, as a doubt has arisen of its possession of any power in such cases.

ENGINEER'S POSITION AND PAY.

The position of engineer is an important one; and it is necessary, as well as a matter of economy, to secure a first-class mechanic for the place. It is frequently desirable to place prisoners at work under his direction. He is not an officer of the prison, and therefore cannot be put in charge of prisoners as he could be if he were an officer. We recommend that the engineer be given the rank and pay of turn-key.

SOLITARY CELLS.

Many of the difficulties which have occurred in the discipline of the prison have arisen from its construction. The "solitary cells" are so situated that prisoners occupying them can greatly disturb the prison; and it is not an uncommon thing for a prisoner to make so much noise in solitary at night, by shouting, singing, and pounding, as to subject all the well-behaved prisoners to great annoyance. The only remedy for this is the construction of a separate building, in which the solitary cells shall be located, at such a distance from the main prison (within the yard) as to make it impossible for those confined in it to disturb the other prisoners. If this could be done, the attempts at disturbance would nearly cease. The prisoners would not shout or pound upon their doors for their own gratification, if they could not annoy others. We recommend the construction of such a building as we have described.

PRISON LABOR.

The most important question in connection with the management of the State Prison is that in regard to the contracts for the labor of prisoners. While we are not prepared to make specific recommendations, we are of opinion that a more thorough control of the contractors, and of the prisoners employed by them, should be vested in the prison authorities.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

It has long been a question whether there was not a need of some change, either in legislation or in the administration of our criminal laws, which should secure the imprisonment for longer periods of those who are known to belong to the criminal classes. We speak of them as "habitual" rather than "professional" criminals, because there is a vast difference in the two classes, and the former are a much more numerous body than the latter. The professional criminals, who make a business of living by crime, are not a large body; but the habitual criminals, who commit crime after crime, not so much for their own advantage as from habit, not so much from deliberation as from want of deliberation, comprise a very large number of persons. That a fair view of the men who come repeatedly to prison for the more serious offences may be had, we give the following analysis of the cases of those who returned to the State Prison last year, having served one or more previous sentences. We omit the names for obvious reasons.

No. 1. — Born in Boston, of Irish parents. Came to the prison when eighteen years of age on a four years' sentence for breaking and entering. He was discharged in 1877, and returned in 1880, on a second sentence of the same length, for a similar offence. He was intemperate.

No. 2. — Served a sentence of five years for breaking and entering, the offence being committed when he was a minor. He was born in Boston, of Irish parents; was intemperate in his habits; had a common-school education. His first sentence expired in September, 1879. He was out a little more than a year, when he returned on a five years' sentence for assault with intent to rob. He was unmarried.

No. 3. — This man was born in Massachusetts, of American parents. Served a while in a reform school in his youth. Came to the prison, while yet a minor, on an eight years' sentence for breaking and entering. He served his sentence, and returned after an absence of a little more than a year, having been sentenced for five years for assault with intent to rob. He was intemperate and unmarried.

No. 4. — Was born in Massachusetts, of English and Scotch parents, and was sent to the Reform School in his boyhood. When about twenty years of age he received a three years' sentence for breaking and entering. He was absent from the prison only a few months when he formed and put into execution a plan for aiding his former fellow-prisoners to escape. Detected and convicted, he received a sentence of five and one-half years, which he served. After his sentence expired, he was absent for a little more than five years, and returned on a ten years' sentence for breaking and entering, and for escaping from jail. He was intemperate.

No. 5. — This prisoner was of Irish parentage, and born in Boston. He was a graduate of a reform school. He was of intemperate habits. While yet a minor he received a sentence of five years for breaking and entering and stealing in a dwelling-house. After serving this sentence he was out of the prison about ten months. He returned to serve a three years' sentence for larceny.

No. 6. — The subject of this sketch was a native of the Provinces, born of parents one of whom was Scotch, and the other a native of the Provinces. He was married; had a poor education; was intemperate. His first sentence, when he was twenty-seven years of age, was one of eight years for bestiality. He came again on a ten years' sentence for the same offence, after an absence of six years.

No. 7. — Born in England, of English parents; was married; had a common-school education, and was intemperate. His first sentence, when he was eighteen years old, was for five years for breaking and entering and larceny in a building. After about sixteen months of freedom he received a second sentence of three years for a similar offence.

No. 8. — A native of Ireland, and of Irish parentage. He was never married, was intemperate, had very little education. His first sentence, for seven years, was for robbery. He was free for four years. His second sentence, of four years, was for breaking and entering and stealing in a shop.

No. 9. — An old man of American birth and parentage. His first sentence to this prison was when he was sixty years of age. His offence was forgery, and the term of his sentence one and one-half years. He returned, after an absence of four years, to serve a two years' sentence for a similar crime. His third offence was breaking and entering and stealing in a house, for which he received a sentence of three years. He was away from the prison less than a year the last time. He was never married, and was temperate.

No. 10. — This prisoner was born in England. One of his parents was English, the other Scotch. He was married; had a common-school education; was intemperate. His first State-Prison offence was arson, and his sentence for it was for life. After serving ten years he was pardoned. Two years later he was convicted of larceny in a building, and received a three years' sentence. He was twenty-five years of age when first sentenced.

No. 11. — Was thirty-four years of age when first received at the State Prison, on a ten years' sentence for burglary. He was of German birth and parentage; married and temperate, but poorly educated. He served his sentence, and returned after an absence of eighteen months on a seven years' sentence for breaking and entering and larceny in a building.

No. 12. — In this case the prisoner was born in New Brunswick, of Irish parents. He was absent eight years between his discharge from prison on his first sentence and his return on the second. The latter was one of thirteen years for breaking and entering and stealing. His first was for eight years for breaking jail, assault on an officer, and attempting to break jail. He was twenty-four years old when first sentenced.

He has been married, and was intemperate; had a common-school education.

No. 13. — A persistent offender. Born in the United States, of American parents. He was married, had a fair education, and was temperate. His first commitment was while he was yet a minor, and was for three years for shop-breaking and larceny. He was out three years, and came a second time, on a sentence of the same length, for burglary. After an absence of four years he was once more committed for breaking and entering and stealing in a building, for which he was sentenced to four and one-half years' imprisonment. He was free but a few months when he was again convicted, and sentenced for four years, for breaking and entering and stealing in a barn. His fifth sentence was for eighteen years for larceny in a barn. He was absent nearly nine years in his last interval of freedom.

No. 14. — Twice committed. His first commitment was for larceny from the person, — three years. He was but seventeen years of age when committed. He remained away for nearly seven years, and returned the second time on a five years' sentence for larceny in a building. He was born in Massachusetts, one of his parents being born in the Provinces, and the other in Ireland. He never married, was temperate in his habits, and had a common-school education.

No. 15. — Born in England, of English parents; unmarried, with poor education, and temperate. When seventeen years old he was sentenced to the prison for five years as a common thief. Between the expiration of this sentence and his next commitment, he was absent nearly nine years. His second sentence was eight years for breaking and entering and stealing in a barn; and his third sentence, of six years, was for the same offence. He was away from the prison a year between his second and third sentences.

No. 16. — Of Irish birth and parentage. This prisoner, when eighteen years of age, received his first sentence, of three years, to the State Prison for breaking and entering and stealing. After a three years' absence he came again on a second sentence, of five years, for an assault with intent to rob. His third commitment followed, after an interval of three years of freedom, and was on a sentence for three years for breaking and entering and stealing. His fourth sentence, after less than two years of absence, was for the same offence. He was but thirty-seven years of age when he came on his fourth sentence. He was never married; was intemperate in his habits.

No. 17. — Born in Ireland, of Irish parentage; unmarried; intemperate; had a fair education. When only seventeen years of age he received a sentence of two years for breaking and entering and stealing. He was out a year and a half, and his second commitment was for a similar offence, on a sentence of three years.

No. 18. — This prisoner was born in Massachusetts, of Irish parents. When twenty-two years old he began his first sentence, for an assault with intent to kill. This was for five years. In less than two months after his release at the expiration of this sentence, he came on a second

sentence of four years for larceny in a building. He was married, temperate, and had a common-school education.

No. 19. — Born in Massachusetts, of Irish parentage, and first committed, when twenty-five years of age, on an eight years' sentence for breaking and entering and stealing. He was out less than five months, and came back to serve a second sentence of three years for larceny in a building. He was unmarried and intemperate.

No. 20. — Born in Germany, and first committed to this prison, when forty years of age, on a five years' sentence for larceny of a horse and wagon. After five years of freedom he came on a second sentence for five years for larceny of a horse. He was married and temperate; had a poor education.

Several facts deserving of attention are made apparent by the analysis of these cases. The most important is the tendency of habitual criminals to commit the same crime repeatedly. Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 17, and 20, in the foregoing list, were committed for the same offence the second time as that for which they served their first sentences. No. 9 had three sentences, two of them for forgery. The two crimes for which No. 11 was sentenced were of the same nature. The four crimes of No. 13 were all similar, though technically different, as were two of the three offences of No. 15, and three of the four crimes for which No. 16 was sentenced. The two crimes for which No. 19 was sentenced had the same purpose in view. Some of these prisoners served sentences in other prisons between those we have recorded.

The cases we have given are a fair average of those which occur year after year. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the prisoners who come to the State Prison repeatedly, come time after time for offences of the same kind. Various explanations of this fact are given. Some attribute it to a predisposition to a certain species of crime, or a monomania. Others explain it, without reference to mental peculiarities, by saying that these men have made themselves expert in certain lines of crime, and return to it because more likely to be successful in it. Undoubtedly both these reasons, and many others, have force. We have merely to do with the fact, that, as a rule, a burglar continues a burglar, a horse-thief continues a horse-thief, a sneak-thief continues a sneak-thief; and he who is committed once for forgery or arson will most likely come again, if he comes at all, for the same crime.

In some cases these men follow crime as a profession. They have no intention of living honestly. They go to their misdeeds as deliberately as other men go to their honest labors. They calculate the probabilities of success as coolly, and take their failures as composedly, as do men engaged in trade or in manufacturing operations. Some of them intend to return to prison, and have no hesitation in saying so when they go out. They make no effort to obtain employment, and accept no offers of assistance which involve the necessity for labor on their part. Their theory is, that the world owes them a living, and that their special mission is to compel the world to pay that debt.

There is another class equally certain to return. Thirteen of the twenty whose cases we have analyzed were intemperate. Usually this habit is confirmed. When they are released, they seek the tippling-shop and their old associates. A "spree" is the thing they look forward to with greater desire than for any thing else. Their chosen acquaintances and companions are the bar-room idlers. The good influences which have been brought to bear upon them in prison have little power in such surroundings, and the resolutions for better lives, if they have ever been formed, have too little force to enable them to withstand these temptations. It requires but little drink to so far rob them of reason that they are again ready for crime, and they soon return to their imprisonment.

These two classes comprise most of those who return to prison. The former, the professional criminals, are few in number as compared with the latter class. They are equally dangerous to the community, though the individuals of the first class are more dangerous than the individuals of the latter.

It is difficult to see how there can be a difference of opinion as to the duty of the State in relation to these classes of criminals. The theory upon which many of the criminal laws are based, that a certain term of confinement atones for a certain amount of misdoing, and which apportion punishment according to the gravity of the offence committed, with little regard to the character of the offender, cannot secure the highest results,—the protection of the community or the best good of the criminal.

The question as to the form of needed legislation is of less importance than a recognition of the fact that legislation is necessary. England began legislation in this direction several years ago, and has now, after several changes in the laws, an established policy in regard to habitual criminals. Some of the provisions of the English law could not well be adopted in this State; but there are others which could be, with some modifications. The most important features of the law are its provisions for photographing habitual criminals and registering them, and the provisions for their additional punishment, and for police supervision when they are released. It is provided, that when any person is convicted on indictment of a crime, and a previous conviction is proved against him, he may receive an additional sentence of one year, if, after his release, it is shown to the court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is getting his livelihood by dishonest means, or if, being charged with an offence punishable on indictment or summary conviction, and on being required by a court of summary jurisdiction to give his name or address, he refuses to do so, or gives a false name or address, or if he is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, any offence punishable on indictment or summary conviction, or was waiting for an opportunity to commit such an offence, or if found upon any premises and unable to satisfy the court that he had good reason for being upon them.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

It is further provided (chap. 112, 34 and 35 Vict., 1871, § 8) that, —

“Where any person is convicted on indictment of a crime, and a previous conviction of a crime is proved against him, the Court having cognizance of such indictment, may, in addition to any other punishment which it may award to him, direct that he is to be subject to the supervision of the police for a period of seven years, or such less period as the Court may direct, commencing immediately after the expiration of the sentence passed on him for the last of such crimes.

“Every person subject to the supervision of the police, who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland, shall notify the place of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district in which his residence is situated, and shall, whenever he changes such residence within the same

police district, notify such change to the chief officer of police of that district, and whenever he changes his residence from one police district to another, shall notify such change of residence to the chief officer of police of the police district which he is leaving and to the chief officer of police of the police district into which he goes to reside; moreover, every person subject to the supervision of the police, if a male, shall once in each month report himself, at such time as may be prescribed by the chief officer of police of the district in which such holder may be, either to such chief officer himself, or to such other person as that officer may direct, and such report may, according as such chief officer directs, be required to be made personally or by letter.

“If any person subject to the supervision of the police, who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland, remains in any place for forty-eight hours without notifying the place of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district in which such place is situated, or fails to comply with requisitions of this section on the occasion of any change of residence, or with the requisitions of this section as to reporting himself once in each month, he shall, in every such case, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court before whom he is tried, that he did his best to act in conformity with the law, be guilty of an offence against this Act, and, upon conviction thereof, he shall be subject to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding one year.”

So complete is the supervision of the habitual criminals in London, that it is reported that Mr. Howard Vincent, the Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of that city, can at any time put his hands on 970 of the 1,000 persons who are registered there. If this can be done in a city like London, the system could be made even more effective in smaller cities.

INCREASED SENTENCES.

The other remedy, more certain, and, on the whole, more desirable, is the imposition of long sentences upon persons known to be habitual criminals. The principle involved in this treatment is already recognized in the statutes of this Commonwealth. There are special punishments provided for “common” thieves, “common” drunkards, “common” pilferers, “common” night-walkers, “common” receivers of stolen goods, “common” utterers of counterfeit bills, &c.; and these punishments are increased in severity on account of previous convictions of the same crimes. A general provision of law, permitting the increase of the maximum sentence now provided, in cases where the convict is proved to have been previously convicted of any crime,

would give a larger discretion to the Courts than they now have, and would make it possible to secure the confinement of dangerous criminals for long terms. The conviction of a person of one act of larceny, one of burglary, and one of robbery, ought to give the Court the same power to impose a long sentence, as proof of the conviction for three acts of larceny now does. If, in addition, a system of records of habitual criminals, with or without the registration provided for by the English law, could be established, and the police and judicial authorities could become agreed in the determination to rid the community of this class, their numbers could be very much diminished. They have no claim upon the community upon which they made war, except for humane treatment during imprisonment. They have, by their own acts, forfeited all claim to liberty.

The only objection to this is that made by those who urge, and wisely, as a rule, that a person who has served a sentence in the State Prison should be allowed to lose his identity as a convict as soon as possible after his release. This is true as to a large majority of convicts, but not always as to habitual criminals. They desire to be lost sight of in order to facilitate the commission of new crimes. If they really desire to become good citizens, they can do so more easily when known than when unknown. The greatest unkindness which can be done to them is to treat them as though they had never transgressed the laws. Many a convict, trying to reform, has been subjected to overwhelming temptations in the desire to prove to him that his conviction as a felon has not destroyed the confidence of his friends in him. The temptation is often in the line of the special weakness which we have seen exists in their characters. With the system of aiding discharged State-Prison convicts, which has long been established in this State, and in the present condition of public sentiment, it is not difficult for a man, no matter what his past record may have been, to regain his position in society, if he has fully determined to do so. The large number who really reform is proof of this statement. But it is not reasonable to expect that he can step into it at a single stride. Such a record and supervision as has been suggested might be made to aid the deserving, while it would compel the undeserving to lead honest lives, or

pursue their dishonest ones under circumstances which would make detection almost certain. Whatever reduces the chances of escaping punishment for crime, will reduce crime itself.

An analysis of the crimes of the prisoners committed to the State Prison last year develops many interesting facts. Following is a list of the offences for which commitments were made in the year ending Sept. 30, 1880: —

TABLE No. 1. — *Classification of Crimes.*

CRIMES.	No.	CRIMES.	No.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>		<i>Offences against Property—Con.</i>	
Abortion	1	Having counterfeit money	1
Assaults with intent to kill	2	Robbery	10
Assaults with intent to rob	4		
Assaults with intent to ravish,	3	Total	120
Manslaughter	1		
Murder	4	<i>Offences against Public Order</i>	
Murder (accessory after)	1	<i>and Decency.</i>	
Rape	5	Adultery	3
Total	21	Bestiality	2
<i>Offences against Property.</i>		Perjury	1
Arson	1	Maiming a horse	1
Breaking and entering	55	Polygamy	2
Burglary	3	Total	9
Cheating	1		
Common thief	9	<i>Summary.</i>	
Embezzlement	1	Offences against the person	21
Forgery	3	Offences against property	120
Larceny	35	Offences against public order	
Obtaining goods by false pre-		and decency	9
tences	1	Total	150

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

The following table shows the birthplaces of the prisoners committed to the State Prison during the past year, classified as to offences: —

TABLE NO. 2. — *Table showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.*

CRIMES.	United States.	Ireland.	British Prov. Inces.	England.	Italy.	Sweden.	Scotland.	Germany.	Total.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>									
Abortion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assaults with intent to kill . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Assaults with intent to rob . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Assaults with intent to ravish . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Manslaughter	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Murder	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Murder (accessory after)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rape	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	14	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	21
<i>Offences against Property.</i>									
Arson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	37	5	4	3	1	3	1	1	55
Burglary	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Cheating	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common thief	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Embezzlement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forgery	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Larceny	32	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	35
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Having counterfeit money	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Robbery	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Totals	93	6	6	5	2	3	3	2	120
<i>Offences against Public Order and Decency.</i>									
Adultery	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bestiality	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Perjury	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Maiming a horse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polygamy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
<i>Summary.</i>									
Offences against the person . . .	14	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	21
Offences against property	93	6	6	5	2	3	3	2	120
Offences against public order and decency	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Totals	113	11	8	5	5	3	3	2	150

The proportion of prisoners of American and of foreign birth does not vary materially in the different offences. The remainder come from different parts of the world in the

following proportions: Ireland, 11; British Provinces, 8; England, 5; Italy, 5; Sweden, 3; Scotland, 3; Germany, 2.

THE NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS.

If we inquire into the nativity of parents of prisoners, a much larger proportion of foreign stock is found. Table No. 3 gives this information in detail.

By examining this table, we find that, though only about twenty-five per cent of the prisoners were themselves foreign born, sixty-four per cent of the parents were born in foreign countries. It will doubtless occasion some surprise to find that so large a proportion of those who are convicted of breaking and entering and of larceny are born of foreign parents. Only 16 of the 55 committed for breaking and entering, and only 9 of the 35 committed for larceny, were born of American parents. Only little more than one-third of all who have been committed the past year were born of American parents; about the same number were of Irish parentage, and the rest were divided among various nationalities.

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS.

The following table shows the condition of the same prisoners in other particulars: —

TABLE NO. 4. — *Showing Conjugal and Educational Condition, and whether Temperate or Intemperate.*

CRIMES.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Never Married.	Good Education.	Poor Education.	Had been in Re-form School.	Total.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>								
Abortion	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Assaults with intent to kill	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	2
Assaults with intent to rob	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	4
Assaults with intent to ravish	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	3
Manslaughter	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Murder	4	—	—	4	3	1	—	4
Murder (accessory after)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Rape	—	5	2	3	2	3	1	5
Totals	8	13	9	12	14	7	4	21



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By examining this table, we find that out of about twenty-five per cent of the persons who were convicted last year, sixty-four per cent of the parents were born in foreign countries. It will doubtless occasion some surprise to find that so large a proportion of those who are convicted of breaking and entering and of larceny are born of foreign parents. Only 16 of the 55 committed for breaking and entering, and only 9 of the 35 committed for larceny, were born of American parents. Only little more than one third of all who have been committed the past year were born of American parents; about the same number were of Irish parentage, and the rest were divided among various nationalities.

LESSON No. 4.—*Shinning Crocodile and Educational Tour to the
Atlantic Provinces or Indignation.*

	8	13
1	-	-
2	-	-
3	-	-
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58	-	-
59	-	-
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89	-	-
90	-	-
91	-	-
92	-	-
93	-	-
94	-	-
95	-	-
96	-	-
97	-	-
98	-	-
99	-	-
100	-	-

TABLE No. 4. — *Concluded.*

CRIMES.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Never Married.	Good Education.	Poor Education.	Had been in Re-form School	Total.
<i>Offences against Property.</i>								
Arson	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	19	36	19	36	38	17	9	55
Burglary	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	3
Cheating	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Common thief	6	3	6	3	9	—	1	9
Embezzlement	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Forgery	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	3
Larceny	8	27	12	23	28	7	5	35
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Having counterfeit money	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Robbery	3	7	4	6	7	3	1	10
Totals	42	78	48	72	90	30	16	120
<i>Offences against Public Order and Decency.</i>								
Adultery	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	3
Bestiality	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	2
Perjury	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Maiming a horse	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Polygamy	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	2
Totals	4	5	7	2	6	3	1	9
<i>Summary.</i>								
Offences against the person	8	13	9	12	14	7	4	21
Offences against property	42	78	48	72	90	30	16	120
Offences against public order and decency	4	5	7	2	6	3	1	9
Totals	54	96	64	86	110	40	21	150

An analysis of this table shows that 96, or sixty-four per cent, of the prisoners were intemperate. This is mainly upon their own admission; some who are really intemperate do not admit it, and the percentage given is therefore under the truth. Nearly sixty per cent have never married. The proportion of intemperate persons in the different kinds of crime varies considerably. The common thieves, forgers, embezzlers, and those who have committed similar crimes, include a large proportion of temperate men. Of those committed for breaking and entering, two-thirds, and for larceny about three-fourths, were intemperate; but the

more important crimes of this kind, which had in view the largest results, were undertaken by temperate men. Of the 96 intemperate, 68 were of foreign parentage, and 42 of these were of Irish parentage. Only 9 temperate prisoners of Irish parentage were received during the year,—3 of them for breaking and entering, 1 for larceny, 1 for robbery, 1 as a common thief, 1 for murder, 1 for assault with intent to rob, and 1 for assault with intent to kill. Of the 53 born of American parents who were committed last year, only 26 were intemperate. Perhaps the most important thing shown by the table is the fact that 21 of those who were committed last year—fourteen per cent—had been inmates of reform schools. This is suggestive, not so much of the failure of the work of reform schools, as of the hardened and depraved character of a certain proportion of those committed to them, which renders almost hopeless all efforts looking to their reformation, and emphasizes the necessity for longer sentences.

A little more than twenty-five per cent have a poor education, i.e., can read with difficulty, if at all. It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that twenty of these prisoners had previously served terms in this prison, and some of them had been taught to read and write here; and the twenty-one reform-school boys who were committed had also had special advantages for education.

AGES OF PRISONERS.

The ages of prisoners, like most of the other details given in the report, are recorded as given by the prisoners themselves. The younger prisoners often call themselves older than they are. The apparent youthfulness of the prisoners, as shown by the following table, is not exaggerated.

[illegible]

It will be seen from this table that twenty per cent of the prisoners received last year were twenty-one years of age, or less; twelve per cent being less than twenty-one. The ages from twenty-two to twenty-six, both inclusive, include nearly thirty per cent of all who were received. Ninety-six, or nearly two-thirds of all who were received, were not above thirty years of age. The great death-rate among those engaged in criminal pursuits, especially among the large proportion who are addicted to vices, accounts partly for the fact that so large a proportion of these prisoners are young.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

In November last the Commissioners requested the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, to cause an examination of the sanitary condition of the State Prison to be made, especially of the condition of the water-closets in the cells. The Board appointed a committee of experts, consisting of Messrs. J. C. Hoadley and D. L. Webster, with Dr. H. P. Walcott, the health officer of the Board. Their report, made to this Board, on the 31st of December, is as follows:—

REPORT.

Tuesday, Nov. 9, by request of the Prison Commissioners, Messrs. Webster and Hoadley, of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, and Dr. Walcott, health officer, visited the prison at Concord, for the purpose of inspecting its sanitary condition.

The prisoners, who were seen at the end of the noon hour leaving their cells, appeared to be in good physical condition; the food, so far as inspected, good in quality and sufficient in quantity.

The workshops were not crowded; light and space ample.

The difficulties in the way of making a thorough investigation of the drainage system of the prison are very great, from the fact that no plan of this drainage system was to be had, either at the office of the Prison Commissioners in Boston, or of the prison authorities in Concord.

Careful inspection, however, of the cells, and the attic above the cells, in which are the reservoirs for all the water for domestic uses, either of prison or warden's house, justify the following conclusions: That the fixtures in cells, consisting of washbowl and water-closet, are probably as well constructed and guarded from the escape of gases as the plan of construction permits; that, while several of the cells examined had an offensive smell, this smell seemed to be limited to those cells in which the slides of the ventilating-shaft were closed, or in those where the bowl of the water-closet was filthy from lack of proper scrubbing. It was also ascertained that a discharge of water from cells above did not empty the traps of the water-closets in the lower tiers of cells.

The arrangements for ventilation appear to be as follows: Through holes in the walls of the cell, air is supposed to pass into an iron pipe, this pipe discharging through a free opening into the open space which has been above called "attic."

All pipes are concealed from view in the substance of the brick partition-wall. Into this attic open also certain pipes of large diameter, which, from the foul smell to be perceived, are evidently in immediate connection with the drainage system of the prison,—probably the open upper ends of the soil-pipes.

In this attic is also a large iron reservoir containing the water used throughout the prison: this reservoir has an overflow-pipe discharging into one of the large pipes above alluded to, without a trap. The iron tank is not covered.

At the time the inspection was made, the cobwebs in the ventilator-openings in the cells, and at the ends of the pipes in the attic, were motionless. As is usually the case, there was no draught through a uniformly cool pipe, though the presence of foul smells in the cells with closed ventilators would seem to show, that, at some time of the day or night, there took place a change of air through them.

At the time of the inspection, one corridor was much warmer than that on the opposite side of the tier of cells, by reason of the direct action of the sun; and from this corridor a strong current of air rose into the attic through open windows, and passed across the attic, and descended into the cooler corridor on the other side: and it is not easy to see how any ventilator in the roof, under the present arrangement, can prevent the foul air of the attic from descending into the cooler corridor.

In conclusion, the mortality of the prison, so far as the cause of death is concerned, does not seem to show the prevalence of any of those diseases supposed to come from the influence of sewer-gases. The ventilation of the cells is not satisfactory: the drinking-water is not sufficiently protected.

If the following recommendations are carried out, the committee are of the opinion that the water will be completely protected from contamination, and the ventilation of the cells made as satisfactory as it is possible to make it with the present arrangement and construction of the water-closets and washbowls.

First, That a pipe, uniting all the ventilating-shafts now opening from the cells into the attic, be constructed and so heated as to always maintain an upward draught. This pipe should be larger than the combined area of all the cell-pipes, and should discharge into the central cupola, uniting the three divisions of the prison, or separately, into the existing ventilator over the attic of each division. The openings from each of the cells should be so graduated in size as to maintain a constant draught from all. If the openings are all of the same size, the draught from the higher tiers of cells will be excessive, while from the lower, it will not be sufficient. This can be regulated by partially closing the slides over the openings in the cells in the upper tiers, and leaving them more and more open in the lower tiers. These slides, when properly graduated, may be fastened into place.

TABLE NO. 2. — *Table showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.*

CRIMES.	United States.	Ireland.	British Prov- inces.	England.	Italy.	Sweden.	Scotland.	Germany.	Total.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>									
Abortion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assaults with intent to kill	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assaults with intent to rob	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Assaults with intent to ravish	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Manslaughter	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Murder	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Murder (accessory after)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rape	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Totals	14	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	21
<i>Offences against Property.</i>									
Arson	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering	37	5	4	3	1	3	1	1	55
Burglary	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Cheating	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common thief	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Larceny	32	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	35
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Having counterfeit money	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Robbery	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Totals	93	6	6	5	2	3	3	2	120
<i>Offences against Public Order and Decency.</i>									
Adultery	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bestiality	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maiming a horse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polygamy	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
<i>Summary.</i>									
Offences against the person	14	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	21
Offences against property	93	6	6	5	2	3	3	2	120
Offences against public order and decency	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Totals	113	11	8	5	5	3	3	2	150

The proportion of prisoners of American and of foreign birth does not vary materially in the different offences. The remainder come from different parts of the world in the

following proportions: Ireland, 11; British Provinces, 8; England, 5; Italy, 5; Sweden, 3; Scotland, 3; Germany, 2.

THE NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS.

If we inquire into the nativity of parents of prisoners, a much larger proportion of foreign stock is found. Table No. 3 gives this information in detail.

By examining this table, we find that, though only about twenty-five per cent of the prisoners were themselves foreign born, sixty-four per cent of the parents were born in foreign countries. It will doubtless occasion some surprise to find that so large a proportion of those who are convicted of breaking and entering and of larceny are born of foreign parents. Only 16 of the 55 committed for breaking and entering, and only 9 of the 35 committed for larceny, were born of American parents. Only little more than one-third of all who have been committed the past year were born of American parents; about the same number were of Irish parentage, and the rest were divided among various nationalities.

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS.

The following table shows the condition of the same prisoners in other particulars:—

TABLE NO. 4.—*Showing Conjugal and Educational Condition, and whether Temperate or Intemperate.*

CRIMES.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Never Married.	Good Education.	Poor Education.	Had been in Re-form School.	Total.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>								
Abortion	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Assaults with intent to kill	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	2
Assaults with intent to rob	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	4
Assaults with intent to ravish . . .	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	3
Manslaughter	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Murder	4	—	—	4	3	1	—	4
Murder (accessory after)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Rape	—	5	2	3	2	3	1	3
Totals	8	13	9	12	14	7	4	21

TABLE NO. 4. — *Concluded.*

CRIMES.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Married.	Never Married.	Good Education.	Poor Education.	Had been in Re-form School	Total.
<i>Offences against Property.</i>								
Arson	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	19	36	19	36	38	17	9	55
Burglary	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	3
Cheating	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Common thief	6	3	6	3	9	—	1	9
Embezzlement	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Forgery	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	3
Larceny	8	27	12	23	28	7	5	35
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Having counterfeit money	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Robbery	3	7	4	6	7	3	1	10
Totals	42	78	48	72	90	30	16	120
<i>Offences against Public Order and Decency.</i>								
Adultery	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	3
Bestiality	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	2
Perjury	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Maiming a horse	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Polygamy	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	2
Totals	4	5	7	2	6	3	1	9
<i>Summary.</i>								
Offences against the person	8	13	9	12	14	7	4	21
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An analysis of this table shows that 96, or sixty-four per cent, of the prisoners were intemperate. This is mainly upon their own admission; some who are really intemperate do not admit it, and the percentage given is therefore under the truth. Nearly sixty per cent have never married. The proportion of intemperate persons in the different kinds of crime varies considerably. The common thieves, forgers, embezzlers, and those who have committed similar crimes, include a large proportion of temperate men. Of those committed for breaking and entering, two-thirds, and for larceny about three-fourths, were intemperate; but the

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A little more than twenty-five per cent have a poor education, i.e., can read with difficulty, if at all. It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that twenty of these prisoners had previously served terms in this prison, and some of them had been taught to read and write here ; and the twenty-one reform-school boys who were committed had also had special advantages for education.

AGES OF PRISONERS.

The ages of prisoners, like most of the other details given in the report, are recorded as given by the prisoners themselves. The younger prisoners often call themselves older than they are. The apparent youthfulness of the prisoners, as shown by the following table, is not exaggerated.

Forgery . . .	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8						
Larceny . . .	35	1	-	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	5	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	35					
Obtaining goods by false pretences .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Having counterfeited money .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Robbery . . .	10	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10						
Totals . . .	120	1	1	8	6	10	9	7	9	3	7	10	6	3	2	-	1	3	1	6	-	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	120		
<i>Offences against Public Order and Decency.</i>																																	
Adultery . . .	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3					
Bestiality . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Perjury . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Maiming a horse .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Polygamy . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
Totals . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9					
<i>Summary.</i>																																	
Offences against the person .	21	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21					
Offences against property . . .	120	1	1	8	6	10	9	7	9	3	7	10	6	3	2	-	1	3	1	6	-	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	120		
Offences against public order and decency . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9					
Totals . . .	150	1	2	10	6	11	11	8	11	5	8	10	7	3	3	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	4	2	3	4	2	5	2	1	1	1	150

It will be seen from this table that twenty per cent of the prisoners received last year were twenty-one years of age, or less; twelve per cent being less than twenty-one. The ages from twenty-two to twenty-six, both inclusive, include nearly thirty per cent of all who were received. Ninety-six, or nearly two-thirds of all who were received, were not above thirty years of age. The great death-rate among those engaged in criminal pursuits, especially among the large proportion who are addicted to vices, accounts partly for the fact that so large a proportion of these prisoners are young.

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The workshops were not crowded; light and space ample.

The difficulties in the way of making a thorough investigation of the drainage system of the prison are very great, from the fact that no plan of this drainage system was to be had, either at the office of the Prison Commissioners in Boston, or of the prison authorities in Concord.

Careful inspection, however, of the cells, and the attic above the cells, in which are the reservoirs for all the water for domestic uses, either of prison or warden's house, justify the following conclusions: That the fixtures in cells, consisting of washbowl and water-closet, are probably as well constructed and guarded from the escape of gases as the plan of construction permits; that, while several of the cells examined had an offensive smell, this smell seemed to be limited to those cells in which the slides of the ventilating-shaft were closed, or in those where the bowl of the water-closet was filthy from lack of proper scrubbing. It was also ascertained that a discharge of water from cells above did not empty the traps of the water-closets in the lower tiers of cells.

The arrangements for ventilation appear to be as follows: Through holes in the walls of the cell, air is supposed to pass into an iron pipe, this pipe discharging through a free opening into the open space which has been above called "attic."

All pipes are concealed from view in the substance of the brick partition-wall. Into this attic open also certain pipes of large diameter, which, from the foul smell to be perceived, are evidently in immediate connection with the drainage system of the prison, — probably the open upper ends of the soil-pipes.

In this attic is also a large iron reservoir containing the water used throughout the prison: this reservoir has an overflow-pipe discharging into one of the large pipes above alluded to, without a trap. The iron tank is not covered.

At the time the inspection was made, the cobwebs in the ventilator-openings in the cells, and at the ends of the pipes in the attic, were motionless. As is usually the case, there was no draught through a uniformly cool pipe, though the presence of foul smells in the cells with closed ventilators would seem to show, that, at some time of the day or night, there took place a change of air through them.

At the time of the inspection, one corridor was much warmer than that on the opposite side of the tier of cells, by reason of the direct action of the sun; and from this corridor a strong current of air rose into the attic through open windows, and passed across the attic, and descended into the cooler corridor on the other side: and it is not easy to see how any ventilator in the roof, under the present arrangement, can prevent the foul air of the attic from descending into the cooler corridor.

In conclusion, the mortality of the prison, so far as the cause of death is concerned, does not seem to show the prevalence of any of those diseases supposed to come from the influence of sewer-gases. The ventilation of the cells is not satisfactory: the drinking-water is not sufficiently protected.

If the following recommendations are carried out, the committee are of the opinion that the water will be completely protected from contamination, and the ventilation of the cells made as satisfactory as it is possible to make it with the present arrangement and construction of the water-closets and washbowls.

First, That a pipe, uniting all the ventilating-shafts now opening from the cells into the attic, be constructed and so heated as to always maintain an upward draught. This pipe should be larger than the combined area of all the cell-pipes, and should discharge into the central cupola, uniting the three divisions of the prison, or separately, into the existing ventilator over the attic of each division. The openings from each of the cells should be so graduated in size as to maintain a constant draught from all. If the openings are all of the same size, the draught from the higher tiers of cells will be excessive, while from the lower, it will not be sufficient. This can be regulated by partially closing the slides over the openings in the cells in the upper tiers, and leaving them more and more open in the lower tiers. These slides, when properly graduated, may be fastened into place.

Second, That all soil-pipes be carried at their full size through the roof.

Third, That the overflow of the reservoirs for water in the attics be carried to the open air, or properly trapped before entering any soil-pipe, and provision made to keep the traps constantly supplied with water.

Fourth, That the prisoners be required to give more attention to the scrubbing of the water-closets and washbowls.

Fifth, That the windows opening from the corridors into the attics above the tiers of cells be at all times kept closed, and that the corridors be ventilated into the open air, if the ventilation through the cells is found insufficient.

After this report was written, a plan of the construction of the building was found among papers preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

The arrangement of pipes, assumed to exist in the foregoing statement, was found to be correctly described.

Respectfully submitted for the Health Committee.

(Signed) D. L. WEBSTER.
J. C. HOADLEY.
H. P. WALCOTT.

ESTIMATES.

We submit the following estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the State Prison for the current year:—

For salaries	\$50,000
clothing and bedding	10,000
provisions	40,000
fuel	13,000
improvements and repairs	5,000
machinery and repairs	3,000
education	800
contingent and incidental expenses	5,000
Total	\$126,800
We estimate the income at	100,000
Leaving a deficiency of	\$26,800

THOMAS PARSONS,
MARY G. WARE,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,
CHARLES O. CHAPIN,
Commissioners of Prisons.

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

WARDEN'S REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,
CONCORD, Oct. 15, 1880.

*To the Commissioners of Prisons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Hon. THOMAS PARSONS, Chairman.*

I HEREWITH submit for your information and examination a series of tables relating to the affairs of this prison for the year ending with Sept. 30, ult., and have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, *Warden.*

TABLES.

[A.] MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON in Account with S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Warden, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880.			
<i>Clothing Department.</i>			
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1879 . . .	\$2,380 73		
Paid during year . . .	9,521 18		
		\$11,901 91	
<i>Education Department.</i>			
Paid during year . . .	.	546 55	
<i>Expense Department.</i>			
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1879 . . .	\$1,992 39		
Paid during year . . .	11,711 75		
		13,704 14	
<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>			
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1879 . . .	\$5,852 00		
Paid during year . . .	10,979 57		
		16,831 57	
<i>Provision Department.</i>			
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1879 . . .	\$1,859 63		
Paid during year . . .	34,923 92		
		36,783 55	
<i>Repairs and Improvement Department.</i>			
Paid during year . . .	.	4,442 18	
<i>Salary Department.</i>			
Paid officers during year . . .	.	49,540 78	
<i>Clothing Department.</i>			
Received during year . . .	.		\$16 00
Stock on hand to new account . . .	.		4,755 08
			\$4,771 08
<i>Expense Department.</i>			
Received during year . . .	.		\$4,673 73
Stock on hand to new account . . .	.		3,132 62
			7,806 35
<i>Fuel and Lights Department.</i>			
Received during year . . .	.		\$6,416 93
Stock on hand to new account . . .	.		2,348 18
			8,765 11
<i>Provision Department.</i>			
Stock on hand to new account . . .	.		3,183 04
<i>Labor Department.</i>			
Received for, during year . . .	.		87,280 65
<i>Rental Department.</i>			
Received during year . . .	.		3,016 00
<i>Fees Department.</i>			
Received from visitors during year . . .	.		441 25

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON in Account with S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Warden—Concluded.

<i>Transportation of Prisoners' Department.</i>		<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
Paid for, during year	\$272 09	Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1880 . . .	\$13,418 92
<i>Prisoners Discharged.</i>		Labor department earning	87,280 65
Paid to, during year	530 00	Received from other sources	14,563 91
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		Deficit	19,289 29
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1879	\$12,084 75		
Paid during year	122,468 02		\$115,263 48
			\$134,552 77

Balances of each Department, being net Income and Cost of each.

Labor department	\$87,280 65	Clothing department	\$7,130 83
Rental department	3,016 00	Education department	546 55
Fees department	441 25	Expense department	5,897 79
		Fuel and Lights department	8,066 46
		Provision department	33,800 51
		Repairs and Improvements department	4,442 18
		Salaries department	49,540 78
		Prisoners discharged	530 00
Deficit	19,289 29	Transportation of prisoners	272 09
			\$110,027 19

Accounts due Oct. 1, 1879, as per Report, and paid during year 1880.

George A. Denham & Co.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,987 90	Received from D. N. Skillings, trustee	\$3,987 90
N. F. Staples	.	.	.	.	.	485 88	ham & Co.	485 88
							Received from N. F. Staples	
						\$4,423 28		\$4,423 28

Financial Condition of the Prison Sept. 30, 1880.

Indebtedness, nothing.							Fuel and Lights department	\$2,348 18
Stock on hand in Clothing department	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,755 08	Provision department	3,133 04
Expense department	.	.	.	.	.	3,132 62		\$13,418 92

[B.]
Names of Prison Officers, Rank, when appointed, Yearly Salaries, and Amount received during the Year.

DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Name of Officer.	Rank.	Salary per Annum.	Amount Received.
December, 1871.	Chamberlain, Samuel E.	Warden .	\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00
August, 1870 .	Owens, Joseph W.	Deputy-warden	1,700 00	1,700 00
April, 1854 .	Peirce, William .	Clerk .	2,000 00	2,000 00
February, 1878 .	Waterbury, J. H.	Chaplain .	2,000 00	2,000 00
September, 1879	Barrett, H. A. .	Physician	1,000 00	1,000 00
May, 1862 .	Beverstock, Francis	Turnkey .	1,100 00	1,100 00
August, 1856 .	Darling, E. S. .	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
November, 1866	Fuller, Joseph .	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
May, 1850 .	Gale, Charles W.	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
November, 1866	Hunting, H. W.	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
February, 1866 .	Lord, Thomas W.	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
July, 1850 .	Lounsberry, G. A.	" .	1,100 00	976 68
July, 1868 .	Piper, James H.	" .	1,100 00	1,097 04
October, 1858 .	Ramsell, W. B. .	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
October, 1852	Rea, Joshua B. .	" .	1,100 00	1,094 26
January, 1862	Wood, Amos P. .	" .	1,100 00	1,100 00
April, 1868 .	Baker, E. A. .	" .	1,000 00	994 54
July, 1877 .	Campbell, C. H.*	Watchman	1,000 00	577 98
October, 1872 .	Clark, W. B. .	" .	1,000 00	883 33
February, 1878 .	Devens, Thomas	" .	1,000 00	1,000 00
March, 1871 .	Doe, Nahum A.	" .	1,000 00	994 26
March, 1872	Elmes, A. H. .	" .	1,000 00	984 77
October, 1874	Erskine, A. B. .	" .	1,000 00	931 45
June, 1872 .	Fitz, M. W. .	" .	1,000 00	1,000 00
July, 1874 .				

January, 1875	Fraser, Alexander	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
December, 1873.	Huckins, Robert O.	.	.	.	.	916 67	1,000 00	916 67
August, 1876	Hudson, George M.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
December, 1875.	Hyde, E. O.	.	.	.	.	997 22	1,000 00	997 22
March, 1859	Norris, George W.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
December, 1871.	Preston, Thomas	.	.	.	.	988 98	1,000 00	988 98
March, 1871	Russell, B. F.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
January, 1871	Seavey, S. D.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
May, 1871.	Smith, George P.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
August, 1875	Smith, W. H. H.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
June, 1878.	Boardman, John	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
July, 1875.	Clarke, James M.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
June, 1878.	Fraser, Peter G.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
June, 1878.	Hill, J. A.	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	796 67
June, 1878.	Howe, B. F.	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	770 85
June, 1878.	McDonald, George	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	788 83
June, 1878.	O'Connell, M. C.	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	800 00
August, 1878	Robinson, C. S.	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	775 24
October, 1876	Snow, W. R.*	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	749 99
May, 1879.	Wallis, D. P.	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	151 61
July, 1878.	Garfield, C. W.*	.	.	.	.	800 00	800 00	683 31
August, 1878	Harriman, George H.	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	84 41
April, 1879	Leland, Walter P.	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	600 00
September, 1878	Richardson, S. W.	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	594 82
October, 1879.	Weeks, Lyman	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	572 24
January, 1880	Young, George W., jun.	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	563 97
May, 1880.	Morrow, W. H.*	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	421 68
September, 1880	Butrick, H. H.	.	.	.	.	600 00	600 00	150 00
						600 00	600 00	50 00
								\$49,540 78

* Resigned.

[C.]

Table showing the Average Number and Cost per Man for Officers, Provisions, Clothing, and all other Expenses, and the Average Cash Earnings per Man for the last Twenty-six Years.

YEARS.	Number.	Provisions.	Clothing.*	Officers.	Sundries.†	Total.	Earnings.	Defect.	Excess.
1855 .	483	\$37 64	\$15 48	\$52 13	\$39 18	\$144 43	\$111 39	\$33 04	-
1856 .	455	37 66	11 41	55 84	33 00	137 91	121 05	15 86	-
1857 .	441	43 06	10 93	68 32	32 55	154 87	121 54	33 33	-
1858 .	469	38 63	14 09	64 67	30 87	148 26	109 65	38 61	-
1859 .	495	17 14	11 80	63 08	18 00	130 92	111 60	18 42	-
1860 .	510	31 61	9 95	59 30	10 29	113 15	118 27	-	\$5 12
1861 .	520	35 23	9 57	58 88	22 11	125 79	121 14	4 65	-
1862 .	506	36 75	9 40	61 18	21 45	127 78	86 86	40 92	-
1863 .	431	41 48	7 81	70 45	45 69	165 34	142 52	22 82	-
1864 .	377	62 69	15 53	78 21	65 61	222 04	149 09	72 95	-
1865 .	359	71 10	27 21	77 25	61 10	236 66	174 93	61 73	-
1866 .	470	59 75	20 09	60 68	31 54	172 06	173 85	-	1 78
1867 .	537	62 44	17 27	61 11	15 34	156 17	197 79	-	41 63
1868 .	546	73 65	17 76	64 24	26 62	182 27	232 91	-	50 64
1869 .	569	71 20	19 00	61 20	22 71	174 11	222 56	-	48 45
1870 .	594	67 00	21 67	60 97	32 54	182 18	227 27	-	45 06
1871 .	554	67 92	19 40	70 70	35 70	193 72	232 72	-	39 00
1872 .	545	68 23	18 72	78 01	57 39	222 26	249 22	-	26 66
1873 .	486	60 16	15 58	75 90	41 54	193 18	230 15	-	39 97
1874 .	645	58 40	22 65	73 17	37 52	191 74	125 74	66 00	-
1875 .	695	59 50	14 62	69 06	35 62	178 80	61 33	97 47	-
1876 .	728	52 64	15 82	62 01	36 59	167 06	90 86	76 20	-
1877 .	744	59 52	16 43	62 61	32 01	170 57	114 34	56 23	-
1878 .	768	45 88	12 18	61 12	25 77	144 95	66 42	78 53	-
1879 .	770	43 56	10 00	64 56	33 76	151 88	95 44	56 44	-
1880 .	750	44 80	9 51	65 05	26 34	146 70	120 98	25 72	-

* Including bedding, and every description of dry-goods used in the prison.

† Including transportation of prisoners, repairs and improvements, fuel and lights, money paid to convicts when discharged, support of school, &c.

[D.]

Relating to Contracts.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Class of Manufactures.	No. of Men.	Time, Mos.	Rate per Day.	Total Earned.
Waring Hat Manufactur'g Co.	Hats	250	12	50	\$37,526 25
Blanchard, Fuller, & Co.	Shoe-making .	100	12	40	16,916 82
		32	12	50	
		100	12	40	
Rice & Hutchins	Shoe-making .	30	12	50	16,452 23
Averell, Hunting, & Carter .	Brush-making .	15	9	50	1,925 99
Eastham, Hunting, & Carter .	Brush-making .	15	3	50	633 88
P. F. Baker	Gilding	57	7	60	5,985 60
Joseph A. Pearson	Harness-making .	10	12	50	1,590 36
D. N. Skillings, Trustee . .	Gilding, &c. . .	-	4	50	6,249 52
		-	-	-	\$87,280 65

Of above, \$975.81 was earned by machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, and common laborers, not being under contract.

STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

The whole number of convicts Oct. 1, 1879, was	766
The number received under warrants from the courts during the year ending and including Sept. 30, 1880, was	149
Returned under Executive order for violating conditions of pardon	1
	<hr/> 150
	916
Discharged between Oct. 1, 1879, and Sept. 30, 1880:—	
By expiration of sentence	157
By death	18
By remission of sentence	12
To insane hospital	8
	<hr/> 195
Total number Sept. 30, 1880	721

TABLE No. 2.

Ages of Convicts now in Prison.

From 15 to 20 years	19	From 50 to 60 years	40
20 to 25 years	223	60 to 70 years	6
25 to 30 years	157	70 to 80 years	3
30 to 40 years	195		<hr/>
40 to 50 years	78		721

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of Convicts received Last Year.

From 15 to 20 years	19	From 40 to 50 years	16
20 to 25 years	46	50 to 60 years	7
25 to 30 years	31	60 to 70 years	2
30 to 40 years	29		<hr/> 150

TABLE No. 4.
Crimes of Convicts now in Prison.

Abortion	4	Larceny of horse and carriage	5
Adultery	6	Lewd cohabitation	1
Arson	23	Larceny from person	30
Assault and battery, and mayhem	1	Maiming horse	1
Assault with intent to murder	22	Manslaughter	19
Assault with intent to rape	18	Murder	10
Attempt to rob	12	Murder, second degree	27
Attempt to break and enter, Bestiality	4	Obstructing railroad	3
Breaking and entering vessel, shop, house, or other building, intending to steal	2	Obtaining goods and money by false pretences	5
Breaking jail	1	Poisoning food, to kill	1
Burglary	23	Polygamy	6
Common and notorious thieves	20	Perjury	5
Embezzlement	7	Rape	29
Escaping prison	2	Revolt and mutiny on high seas	1
Forgery	17	Robbery	92
Having burglars' tools for use unlawfully	4	Receiving stolen goods	6
Incest	6	Sodomy	1
Larceny in shop, depot, dwelling-house, or other building	51	Uttering forged bond or orders for money	2
		Uttering and passing counterfeit money	12
			<hr/> 721

TABLE No. 5.
Crimes of Convicts received during the Year.

Abortion	1	Common thieves	9
Adultery	3	Cheating by false pretences, Embezzlement	1
Assault with intent to murder, Assault with intent to commit rape	2	Forgery	3
Assault with intent to rob	3	Larceny from the person	10
Arson	4	Larceny of horse, or horse and carriage	3
Bestiality	1	Larceny in shop, depot, dwelling-house, or other building	22
Breaking and entering vessel, shop, house, or other building, intending to steal, and stealing	2	Maiming horse	1
Burglary	55		<hr/>
	3	Carried forward	124

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

<i>Brought forward</i> . . .	124	Polygamy	2
Manslaughter	1	Rape	5
Murder, second degree . .	4	Robbery	10
Murder (accessory after) .	1	Having counterfeit United	
Obtaining goods and money		States money	1
falsely	1		
Perjury	1		150

TABLE No. 6.

Period of Sentences of Convicts now in Prison.

For 2 years 6 months . . .	1	For 11 years	1
3 years	195	12 years	18
3 years 3 months	3	13 years	3
3 years 6 months	14	14 years	6
3 years 9 months	1	15 years	13
4 years	61	16 years	2
4 years 6 months	4	17 years	1
5 years	113	18 years	2
5 years 6 months	2	20 years	12
6 years	54	25 years	1
7 years	33	30 years	2
7 years 6 months	2	31 years	1
8 years	29	Life	72
8 years 3 months	1		
9 years	9		721
10 years	60		

TABLE No. 7.

Period of Sentences of Convicts received Last Year.

For 3 years	68	For 13 years	1
3 years 3 months	1	15 years	2
3 years 6 months	5	16 years	2
4 years	12	18 years	1
5 years	24	20 years	1
5 years 6 months	1	31 years	1
6 years	8	Life	6
7 years	5		
8 years	1		150
10 years	11		

TABLE No. 8.

States and Countries of which Convicts now in Prison were Natives.

Alabama	1	Maine	31
Canada	18	New Brunswick	6
Connecticut	13	New York	51
Cape Breton	1	Nova Scotia	9
Cuba (West Indies)	1	North Carolina	1
Delaware	1	New Jersey	3
Denmark	2	New Hampshire	20
District of Columbia	1	Ohio	6
England	42	Prince Edward Island	1
Dutch Guiana	1	Portugal	1
France	2	Prussia	1
Germany	3	Pennsylvania	12
Holland	1	Rhode Island	18
Georgia	3	Scotland	14
Illinois	2	South America	2
Indiana	2	Spain	1
Italy	8	Sweden	5
Ireland	92	Tennessee	1
Kentucky	4	Vermont	6
Louisiana	3	Virginia	14
Massachusetts	311	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	1	At sea	1
Maryland	2		
Missouri	1		721

TABLE No. 9.

States and Countries of which Convicts received Last Year were Natives.

Connecticut	4	North Carolina	1
Canada	3	Nova Scotia	2
Cape Breton	1	New York	9
Delaware	1	Pennsylvania	2
England	5	Prince Edward Island	1
Germany	2	Rhode Island	7
Ireland	11	Scotland	3
Italy	5	Sweden	3
Massachusetts	73	Virginia	2
Missouri	1	Vermont	1
Maine	5	Louisiana	1
Michigan	1		
New Hampshire	5		150
New Brunswick	1		

TABLE No. 10.

Convicts now in Prison were convicted as follows : —

Barnstable	5	New Bedford	28
Boston	263	Pittsfield	25
Cambridge	70	Plymouth	27
Dedham	23	Salem	46
Fitchburg	4	Springfield	22
Greenfield	10	Taunton	24
Lawrence	40	Worcester	62
Lenox	1	Edgartown	2
Lowell	37		
Newburyport	17		721
Northampton	15		

TABLE No. 11.

Convicts received Last Year were convicted as follows : —

Barnstable	4	Newburyport	4
Boston	68	New Bedford	9
Cambridge	10	Pittsfield	8
Dedham	2	Plymouth	5
Edgartown	1	Salem	6
Greenfield	1	Springfield	2
Lawrence	10	Taunton	3
Lowell	6	Worcester	9
Northampton	2		150

TABLE No. 12.

Employment of Convicts Sept. 30, 1880.

<i>For Contractors.</i>			
Brush-makers, Eastham, Hunting, & Carter			15
Hats, Waring Manufacturing Company			250
Mouldings, F. P. Baker & Co.			57
Harness, J. A. Pearson			10
Shoemakers, Blanchard, Fuller, & Co.			132
“ Rice & Hutchins			130
Carried forward			594 ✓

TABLE No. 12 — Concluded.

<i>For Prison Account.</i>	
<i>Brought forward.</i>	594
Cooks and bakers	16 ✓
Menders, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, washmen, &c.	20 ✓
Whitewashers, sweepers, waiters, hospital nurses	23 ✓
Fireman (night and day) gas-house, machinist, blacksmith, plumber, carpenter, mason, tinker, painters, storehouse and gate	16 ✓
Yard hands (inside and out)	8 ✓
Shop runners	17 ✓
Library	2 ✓
	— 102
Solitary confinement	9 ✓
Old and infirm	10 ✓
In hospital	6 ✓
	— 25
	721

TABLE No. 13.

The Sentences of Convicts now in Prison expire as follows: —

Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1880	40	In 1891	2
In 1881	160	1892	3
1882	144	1893	2
1883	121	1894	4
1884	66	1896	1
1885	25	1897	1
1886	27	1902	1
1887	18	Life	72
1888	16		—
1889	9		721
1890	9		

TABLE No. 14.

Life Sentences.

Number under sentence for life Oct. 1, 1880	68
Number received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1880 . .	6
	—
	74
Discharged during the year ending Sept. 30, 1880:—	
By remission of sentence	2
	—
Total in prison Sept. 30, 1880	72

TABLE No. 15.

Names of Crimes of Convicts in Prison under Sentence of Imprisonment for Life.

Arson	8	Manslaughter	2
Burglary	3	Rape	14
Murder, 2d degree	30	Robbery (with force and violence)	9
Murder (sentence of death commuted)	3		—
Murder	8		72

TABLE No. 16.

Names of Crimes of Convicts under Sentence for Life received Last Year.

Rape	2
Murder, 2d degree	4
	—
	6

TABLE No. 17.

Recommitments.

Of 721 convicts now in prison 88 are recommitments; viz., —									
For the 2d time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
3d time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
4th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
5th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
6th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
									—
									88
Of the 150 convicts received during the last year, 20 are recommitments; viz., —									
For the 2d time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
3d time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
4th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
									—
									20

TABLE No. 18.

Of Numbers, &c., of Convicts during the Year.

The largest number at any	November, 1879 . . .	769 $\frac{2}{3}$
one time during the year	December, 1879 . . .	756 $\frac{2}{3}$
was 775	January, 1880 . . .	752 $\frac{1}{3}$
The smallest number at any	February, 1880 . . .	748 $\frac{2}{3}$
one time during the year	March, 1880 . . .	751 $\frac{2}{3}$
was 720	April, 1880 . . .	754 $\frac{2}{3}$
The average number during	May, 1880 . . .	747 $\frac{5}{6}$
the year, per day, was . 750	June, 1880 . . .	748 $\frac{1}{3}$
	July, 1880 . . .	749 $\frac{2}{3}$
Monthly average:—	August, 1880 . . .	736 $\frac{2}{3}$
October, 1879 . . . 762 $\frac{4}{5}$	September, 1880 . . .	724 $\frac{1}{3}$

TABLE No. 19.
Relating to Pardons for Seventeen Years.

YEAR.	Average No. of Men.	Pardoned.
In 1864	386 $\frac{3}{4}$	30
1865	359	25
1866	470 $\frac{1}{4}$	16
1867	537	18
1868	546	34
1869	568 $\frac{3}{4}$	30
1870	593 $\frac{3}{4}$	63
1871	554 $\frac{1}{4}$	35
1872	543 $\frac{1}{4}$	16
1873	586	10
1874	647	20
1875	694 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
1876	728 $\frac{3}{4}$	22
1877	744 $\frac{1}{4}$	18
1878	767 $\frac{1}{4}$	18
1879	769 $\frac{3}{4}$	13
1880	750	12

Pardons Granted.

Date of Pardons.	Names.	Crimes.	SEN- TENCE.	TIME SERVED.			
			Yrs.	Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.	
1879.							
Oct. 6,	John Dean, 2d . .	Robbery	10	5	10	21	
Nov. 21,	Jacob Melvin . .	Breaking and entering .	3	1	5	10	
Dec. 24,	Joseph E. O'Connor,	Breaking and entering .	7	4	5	5	
1880.							
Jan. 24,	Barney Cain . .	Arson	Life	10	2	13	
April 21,	Charles H. Sweetser,	Breaking and entering and having burglarious tools	3 & 2	3	1	24	
May 1,	William Cook . .	Murder, 2d degree . .	Life	3	10	13	
June 26,	Thomas Sullivan .	Robbery	10	7	7	27	
28,	Michael Ryan, 2d .	Assault, intent to murd'r,	7	5	9	5	
July 5,	Thomas Metcalf .	Larceny from person .	4	2	4	28	
17,	M. W. Johnson *	Passing counterfeit U.S. currency	5	3	7	24	
24,	Horatio Ames . .	Larceny in building .	5	1	6	11	
Sept. 30,	Frank J. Watson .	Perjury	3	1	6	26	

* Sentenced by U. S. Court, and pardoned by the President.

TABLE No. 20.

Daily Rations for Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison.

SUNDAY.*Breakfast.* — Rice, white-bread, and coffee.*Dinner.* — Meat-hash, white-bread, and coffee.**MONDAY.***Breakfast.* — Fish-hash, white-bread, and coffee.*Dinner.* — Corned beef and vegetables, and brown-bread.*Supper.* — White-bread and coffee.**TUESDAY.***Breakfast.* — Meat-hash, white-bread, and coffee.*Dinner.* — Baked or stewed beans and brown-bread.*Supper.* — White-bread and coffee.**WEDNESDAY.***Breakfast.* — Potatoes and corned beef, white-bread and coffee, or salt mackerel and oatmeal.*Dinner.* — Beef-soup and white-bread.*Supper.* — White-bread and coffee.**THURSDAY.***Breakfast.* — Meat-hash, white-bread, and coffee.*Dinner.* — Pea-soup and white-bread.*Supper.* — White-bread and coffee.**FRIDAY.***Breakfast.* — Fish-hash, white-bread, and coffee.*Dinner.* — Baked beans and brown-bread.*Supper.* — White-bread and coffee.**SATURDAY.***Breakfast.* — Meat-hash, white-bread, and coffee.*Dinner.* — Beef-soup and white-bread.*Supper.* — White-bread and coffee.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To Gen. S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Warden Massachusetts State Prison.

I HAVE the honor to present to you my first year's report of the medical department of this institution, and am pleased to state that the sanitary condition of the past year has been remarkably good, which I attribute, in a great degree, to the healthy locality of the prison, and to the fact that it is spacious, well lighted, well ventilated, free from any gaseous odor, very clean; and that the prisoners are well clothed, clean, and supplied with good prison diet, and that everywhere good order and industry prevail, with rare exceptions.

To the warden, the deputy warden, to Mr. Lounsberry of the hospital, and to those officers with whom my duties bring me in association, much credit is due for their kind assistance.

My daily visits, although somewhat onerous, have been more agreeable than I anticipated. I found the prisoners, with nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to, free to consult me, respectful, and grateful for my professional services.

Number of applicants for advice and treatment during the year	6,199
excused from labor for a day	578
admitted to hospital	163
of days' residence in hospital	3,602

I visit the solitary cells daily, examine and prescribe for any complaint of illness by their inmates, and, if the condition of any of the prisoners is such that they cannot safely bear further punishment, release them for the time.

During the year eighteen deaths have occurred, as follows:—

1879.

OCT. 12. — B. McGrath died this P.M. of consumption, aged twenty-two years. In prison three years. Crime, larceny. Sentence, four years.

Nov. 12. — Timothy Burke died this P.M. of cardiac dropsy, aged fifty-five years. In prison two months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, three years.

Nov. 16. — George Odie (third comer) died this P.M. of disease of liver, aged forty-five years. In prison six months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, eight years.

Nov. 18. — Samuel Dickson (colored) died this P.M. of consumption, aged thirty-five years. In prison two and a half years. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, three years.

Dec. 3 — Charles M. Ramsell died this P.M. of consumption, aged twenty-four years. In prison four years. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, five years.

1880.

JAN. 9. — George Hartung (second comer) died this A.M. of congestion of lungs, aged fifty-seven years. In prison twenty-one days. Crime, larceny. Sentence, five years.

JAN. 29. — Charles Dalton died this A.M. of consumption, aged twenty-three years. In prison eighteen months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, five and a half years.

JAN. 31. — Charles A. Orswell died this A.M. of consumption, aged twenty-four years. In prison two and a half years. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, three years.

FEB. 26. — H. S. Walker died this P.M. of consumption, aged twenty-six years. In prison four years and three months. Crime, cheating. Sentence, five years.

MARCH 5. — Henry Marlow died this P.M. of consumption, aged thirty-three years. In prison twenty-six months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, three years.

MARCH 9. — John Dailey 3d died this P.M. of disease of brain, aged twenty-three years. In prison eight months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, four years.

APRIL 23. — Spencer Pettis, with softening of the brain, died this A.M. by suicide, aged forty-nine years. In prison six years. Crime, uttering counterfeit papers. Sentence, ten years.

MAY 5. — Addison Watts (colored) died this A.M. of syphilis, aged twenty-six years. In prison four years and two months. Crime, polygamy. Sentence, five years.

MAY 9. — Thomas Druley died this A.M. of paralysis, aged thirty-three years. In prison four years and two months. Crime, manslaughter. Sentence, seven years.

MAY 16. — Henry Moore (colored) died this A.M. of consumption, aged twenty years. In prison seventeen months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, three years.

JUNE 18. — Daniel Dwyer died this A.M. of consumption, aged twenty-eight years. In prison five and a half years. Crime, robbery. Sentence, ten years.

AUG. 21 — J. E. Jackman died this P.M. of double pneumonia, aged

twenty years. In prison fourteen months. Crime, breaking and entering. Sentence, three years.

SEPT. 19. — James Lahey died this A.M. of consumption, aged twenty-six years. In prison thirteen months. Crime, indecent assault. Sentence, three years.

By notification of the warden, Drs. Jelly, Folsom, and Barrett, met May 11, to examine convicts deemed to be insane.

James Larkin, R. W. Clapp, Thomas Slattery, John Smith 24th, J. H. Burdell, person, name unknown, H. A. Davenport, and Samuel T. Kennard, were considered and treated by the prison physician as insane or idiotic from their first committal here. Clapp and Kennard had been inmates of insane asylums.

The above-named eight men were examined, and reported to the Governor as proper subjects for removal to a State asylum for the insane. May 17 they were transferred to Worcester Lunatic Asylum.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. BARRETT,

Physician and Surgeon of Massachusetts State Prison.

SEPT. 30, 1880.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON,
Oct. 1, 1880.

General S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, *Warden*.

It becomes my duty again to report to you concerning the educational and religious department. It seems like repeating "the story o'er and o'er," and "the twice-told tale" becomes now the thrice-told annal. I have but little more to record than an emphatic reiteration of all the chaplains' reports preceding this in the history of this institution. We urge, as they uniformly did, more attention to the intellectual and moral efforts for the reformation of prisoners.

I. RELIGIOUS.

The order and opportunities for direct public religious instruction continue as for a few years past. The three services on each Sunday morning, in "Hope Chapel," command the regular attention of the men. The music by the choir and in the Sunday school, we are assured, has much improved, though a new pipe-organ would be a great support to the "convict choir." As baptism is a universal "unsectarian" sacrament, I have, upon personal request, baptized nine convicts, each one after long probation, and a profession of repentance, faith, and obedience. Three of the same have died in the hospital, apparently at peace with God.

Why should a man, suffering by a long, it may be a life, sentence, with the prospect of dying in prison, be denied any means of grace, that, by the Holy Spirit, are freely offered to strengthen the soul of man?

An English chaplain reports last year: "Thirty-five confirmed, thirty received their first communion. Although in some cases a reform may be effected without the influence of religion, my experience has convinced me that no improvement can be lasting without it as the foundation; indeed, it

is the only lever which can effectually eradicate the influence of vicious or negligent parents. I first try by words of kindness to win each man's respect and affection, and, having reached his heart, then lead him on to repentance, faith, and obedience to God."

II. EDUCATIONAL.

The opportunities for intellectual improvement are increased by a recent supply of school-books supplemental to what were formally distributed. Every man had the opportunity offered him in this direction.

Four hundred and seventy-nine men desiring school-books were examined by the chaplain, and books granted under the same rules that appertain to the library. Unless a man can read well in the Second or Third Reader, he is not allowed the use of the well-chosen library. This stimulates study. Only thirty cannot read, and only one hundred and five have writing-books. The State is not presumed to furnish any more books than is necessary for a common-school English education.

104 men have	.	.	.	.	.	Higher Practical Arithmetics.
148 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Elementary Arithmetics.
30 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Primary Arithmetics.
59 " "	.	.	.	.	.	First, Second, Third Readers.
189 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Dictionaries.
60 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Introductory Geographies.
91 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Geographies (higher).
85 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Grammars.
269 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Slates and Pencils.
68 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Spelling-Books.
105 " "	.	.	.	.	.	Writing-Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

1,208 school-books in use.

The library-books are all neatly covered, and in fair condition. The library will bear replenishment. It is a source of great satisfaction to notice the occupation of the men in reading and study during the long evenings, as, superintending their studies, we pass their rooms, which are often neatly decorated.

I will close my brief report with a humble and reverent expression of thanks to God for the daily following of his

goodness through this prison life, and the usual form of respectful recognition of all the official co-operation extended to me and my office.

I am, faithfully yours,

JULIUS HENRY WATERBURY,

Chaplain Massachusetts State Prison.

REPORT OF AGENT OF DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

35 AVON STREET, BOSTON,
Sept. 30, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

YOUR Agent for Aiding Discharged Convicts herewith presents his report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880.

The experience of the agent, in the year that has just closed, has been of the same general character with that of preceding years.

I still make a practice of meeting each of the prisoners at our State Prison a short time before his sentence expires, and consult freely with him as to his intentions and wishes when liberated; and endeavor to make some satisfactory disposition of each case, by rendering aid in the manner that would seem to be of the most benefit in making useful and honest citizens.

The whole number whom I have advised and assisted during the year is 362. Two hundred and forty of these have been inmates of Massachusetts State Prison during the past year, or in former years; 122 were discharged from different houses of correction within this Commonwealth.

The 240 who come from State Prison have been assisted from the appropriation granted by the Legislature only for the aid of prisoners discharged from our State Prison. The 122 who came from the different houses of correction have been assisted by the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, which also renders assistance when necessary to those who are discharged from State Prison. Ninety-nine of those assisted were born of American parents, 182 of Irish parents, 36 English, 15 Scotch, 6 Germans, 8 French Canadians, 13 Nova Scotians, 2 Swedes, 1 Greek.

The average length of sentence is 3 years, 2 months, 7 days, and 1 hour; 354 were white; 8 colored; 250 were sin-

gle; 112 married; 316 were intemperate when arrested; 46 say they were temperate; 341 could read and write when discharged; 21 could neither read nor write; average age when discharged 30 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

One hundred and sixty-two resided in Boston, and called Boston their home when arrested; 81 lived within twenty miles of Boston; 37 lived in other parts of the State more than twenty miles from Boston; 40 had homes in other States; 42 had no homes; 139 have been arrested and sentenced more than once; 131 have been furnished with board while seeking work; 148 with clothing; 63 with tools to enable them to work at their different trades; 29 with family stores; 101 with transportation to their homes in other parts of the State, or to other States to seek employment; 22 to meals and lodging.

The amount drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth for the aid of discharged prisoners from Massachusetts State Prison during the past year has been expended as follows:—

Amount paid for board of discharged prisoners while seeking employment	\$663 00
for family stores	180 05
for clothing	1,069 68
for tools	535 79
Transportation of discharged prisoners to their homes in other parts of the State, or to other States to seek employment,	430 12
Meals and lodging	20 80
Rent of office, travel of self with and for discharged prisoners, post-office expenses, and incidental expense of office .	330 22
Total	<u>\$3,229 66</u>
Salary of agent	1,000 00
Making a total of	<u>\$4,229 66</u>

A detailed statement of items duly vouched has been deposited in the office of the State Auditor.

While some of those who have been assisted have fallen again through waywardness or instability, and some through the influence of evil companions, many who have come under the influence of the Agency have started right, and continue striving to make progress in that direction. Many of those discharged had friends at a distance in this or other

States. All such who have desired to return to their homes and friends have been so assisted. Tools and implements, in many instances during the year, have been furnished to the discharged prisoners, by which, it is believed, they have been more essentially benefited than they could have been in any other way, as they have been able therewith to provide for the wants of themselves and of those dependent upon them.

I am frequently receiving evidence of the value of the assistance rendered to these men, in letters and messages from them where they are employed, both in this State and in other States.

One, writing from another State, says, —

“I am starting with the best of prospects, and I wish to state that none of the many favors I have received at your hands will ever be forgotten; and I shall endeavor to keep you informed that none of them were wasted on unfruitful soil.”

He has proved true to his promises long enough to test him that nothing was wasted there.

Another, from a neighboring State, who calls to see me when he is in Boston, has persevered in doing well until he is now carrying on business, and has built up for himself a happy home. He always says, when leaving me, “I shall try my best to do well, and to merit your approbation; and whenever I am in Boston shall be sure to call and see you.”

Another, who has been out long enough to test his good intentions, and who is now holding a place of trust, and has the confidence of his employer, calls on me occasionally, and always expresses his gratitude for the assistance that was rendered him at the time of his discharge.

Another, who is a good mechanic, and who is now doing business for himself, and employing other men, frequently calls to see me, always reporting of his well-doing, and alluding to what was done for him in the way of assistance at the time of his release.

Another, who is now working as a first-class machinist, and whose case is a peculiar one, he never having known what it was to have a home until after leaving prison, has built for himself a happy home through his perseverance, and has a wife and two children who love him dearly. He attrib-

utes it all to being assisted just at the right time and in the right manner.

In talking with a gentleman, a few days since, who is employing several of these men who have been assisted to tools, he tells me that they are doing first-rate,—fully as well as any other class of men.

Many other cases of interest might be cited. I could fill a book with just such testimonies, showing that the sympathy, money, and labor expended for a large class of these men is not expended in vain.

In several instances where executive clemency has interposed for the remission of a portion of the convict's sentence, the assistance of the agent has been sought. In all such cases his best endeavors have been put forth successfully.

Those who were better adapted to a seafaring life than to land service, have found berths on shipboard, and sailed for short or long voyages, as seemed most fitting to their condition.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL RUSSELL, *Agent.*

PARDONS FROM THE STATE PRISON.

FOLLOWING are the reasons given by the Executive for granting the pardons of eleven prisoners during the year ending Sept. 30, 1880. They are taken from the special messages to the Legislature.

PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR TALBOT.

No. 1.—JOHN DEAN. Crime, robbery. Convicted in the Superior Court, Suffolk County, November term, 1873, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. Dean, who was very young, in company with another youth snatched a small sum of money from a person on the street. In consideration of his age, of his having served nearly six years of his term of imprisonment, of an offer by his former employer to give him work, and of the earnest assurances of the Hon. M. J. Flatley that executive clemency would undoubtedly aid in the reformation of the prisoner, a pardon was granted Sept. 29, 1879.

No. 2.—JACOB MELVIN. Crime, breaking and entering. Convicted in the Superior Court, Suffolk County, June term, 1878, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Pardoned Nov. 21, 1879, on account of fatal sickness.

No. 3.—JOSEPH E. O'CONNOR. Crime, breaking and entering. Convicted in the Superior Court, Middlesex County, July 19, 1875, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. O'Connor was of an honest and respectable family; but, while quite young, contracted the habit of drinking, and, through it, fell into the company of some hard characters, by whom he was led to commit the crime.

Upon the petition of many prominent citizens of Lowell, where the crime was committed, especially that of the party whose store was broken into, in consideration of the convict's youth, of his previous good record, and of his having served four years and five months of his term, and upon evidence of reformation, and the assurance that he would be kept carefully under good influences hereafter, he was pardoned Jan. 24, 1879.

PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR LONG.

No. 4.—BERNARD CAIN. Convicted of arson in the Superior Court, Worcester County, and sentenced Nov. 1, 1869, to the State Prison for life. Pardon was asked on the ground of fatal sickness; and the council advised Sept. 29, 1879, that it be granted, in case the prisoner was

found to be in imminent danger. Cain's condition was carefully observed thenceforth, and on the 24th of January, 1880, upon the certificate of the prison physician, and a personal examination by a member of the council, the pardon was issued. He died Aug. 1, 1880.

No. 5. — CHARLES H. SWEETZER. Convicted in the Superior Court, Middlesex County, and sentenced to the State Prison Feb. 26, 1877, for an attempt to break and enter, to three years; and for having burglars' tools in his possession, two years more. Pardoned April 21, 1880. The district attorney reports the two offences were "really but one offence, and that an attempt only;" and also says, "I am of the opinion that the first sentence of three years was sufficient." There was no trial. Sweetzer pleaded guilty to both indictments; and the Council were convinced, that, had the Court been asked to sentence him on the first, and lay the other on file, that would, in view of his previous good character and of its being his first offence, have been done. Sweetzer, therefore, having fully served his first sentence of three years and some two months over, a pardon was granted.

No. 6. — WILLIAM COOK. Sentenced June 12, 1876, to the State Prison for life for murder in the second degree. Pardoned April 30, 1880, being in the very last stages of consumption, and his family taking him home, where he died a few days after his discharge.

No. 7. — THOMAS SULLIVAN. Sentenced October, 1872, in the Superior Court, Suffolk County, to the State Prison for ten years for robbery. Pardoned June 26, 1880, on a certificate of the prison physician that he was in the last stages of consumption, and could survive but a short time. Friends of the prisoner were at hand to provide for him in his last hours.

No. 8. — MICHAEL RYAN, 2d. Sentenced September, 1874, in the Superior Court, Suffolk County, to the State Prison for seven years for assault with intent to kill. Pardoned June 26, 1880, on a certificate of the prison physician that he was mortally sick. His friends were at hand to take care of him. He died a few weeks later.

No. 9. — THOMAS METCALF. Sentenced Feb. 7, 1878, Superior Court, Essex County, for four years in State Prison for larceny. Pardoned July 1, 1880, solely on certificate of prison physician that Metcalf, "crippled and helpless from general paralysis, has now lost his sight to a great degree." His friends came forward, and offered to take him out of the State.

No. 10. — HORATIO AMES. Sentenced January, 1879, Superior Court, Suffolk County, for five years in the State Prison for larceny. Pardoned July 24, 1880, upon the certificate of the prison physician that he was far advanced in consumption, and failing rapidly. He was taken home by his mother, and died the next day.

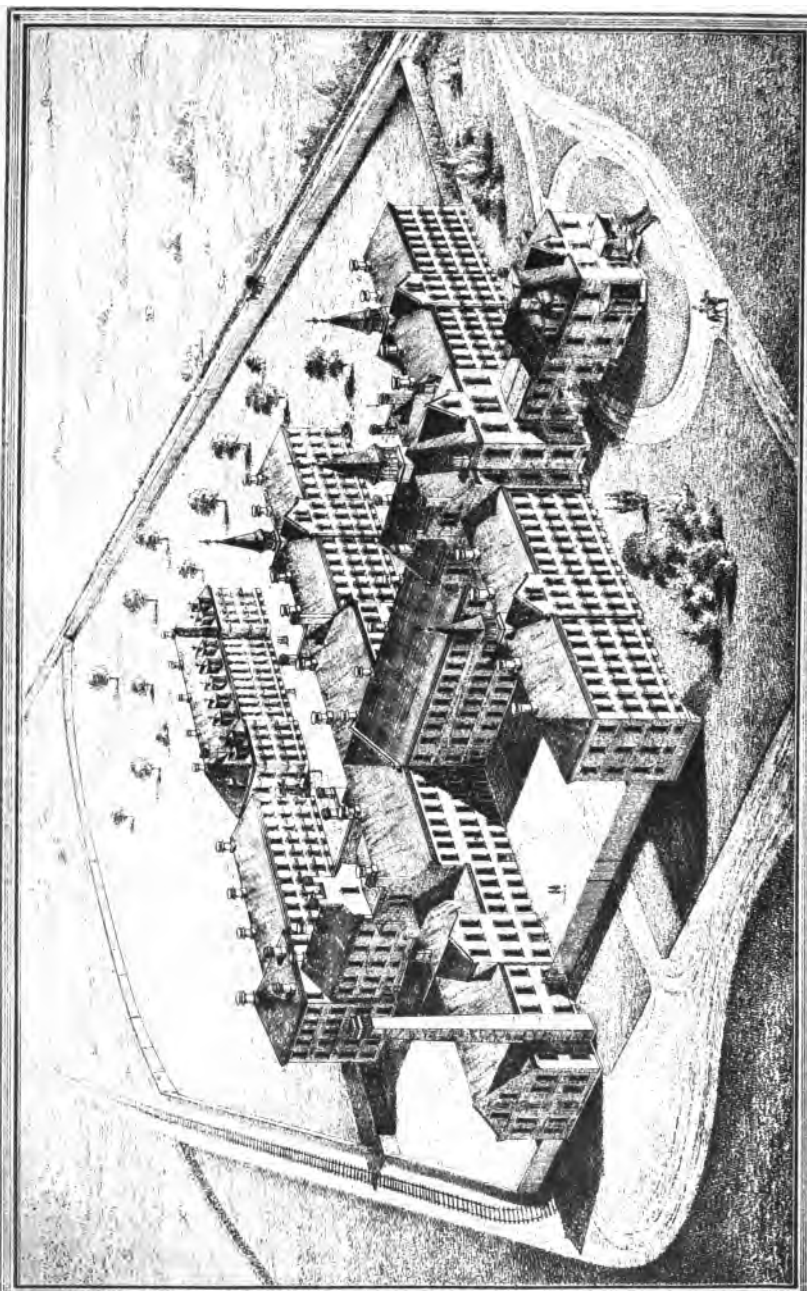
No. 11. — WILLIAM FLOWERS, *alias* Frank J. Watson. Sentenced Feb. 27, 1879, Superior Court, Boston, for three years in the State Prison for perjury. Pardoned Sept. 30, 1880. Flowers was one of the tools in the famous Frank Paige case. Paige, the chief criminal, who was afterwards convicted, got two years in the House of Correction; and the com-

mittee on pardons were agreed that Flowers, who is rather a weak creature, and who has now served nearly two years, certainly should not suffer so much as the principal. But, more than this, Flowers turned State's evidence in several cases, and so entitled himself to consideration. The district attorney, on this point, reports that it was said by the government at the trial, that if, after sentence, he showed a disposition to help in the cases growing out of that affair, and was of service, he should, so far as we had power, have full benefit therefor in any application for pardon. Nearly all the Paige creditors joined in the application for his pardon. He is a resident of Maine, and parties stood ready to take him there and out of this Commonwealth at once.

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• SHERBORN • MASS • THE HOUSES • STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN • GEO. WOODS, J. W. PIERCE • BOSTON, MASS •

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

No. 13.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS
ON THE
REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,
WITH THE
Annual Reports of the Superintendent and other Officers,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1880.

BOSTON:
Rand, Abey, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 FRANKLIN STREET.
1881.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

THE following changes of officers have taken place during the past year: On the 15th of October, 1879, Col. John C. Whiton, Treasurer and Steward, resigned, and was succeeded by Col. Gardiner Tufts, who resigned on the 15th of December, to accept the position of Superintendent of the State Primary School at Monson. Mr. Hiram A. Stevens was appointed to the vacancy Dec. 15, 1879. On the 1st of September, Mrs. E. C. Atkinson, who had been Superintendent from the opening of the prison, resigned, and Dr. Eliza M. Mosher was on the same day appointed and qualified. The organization on the 1st of October is as follows:—

Superintendent, ELIZA M. MOSHER, M.D.

Treasurer and Steward, HIRAM A. STEVENS.

Physician, Miss LUCIA M. HALL, M.D.

Chaplain, Miss SUSAN P. HARROLD.

The number of prisoners remaining on the 1st of October, 1879, was 380.¹

The number of commitments from Oct. 1, 1879, to Sept. 30, 1880, both inclusive, was 519. The entire number committed to the prison from its opening, to Sept. 30, 1880, has been 1,917.

The commitments for the past year have included 1 removed from the House of Correction at Northampton, 1 from the Industrial School at Lancaster, 2 from the House of Correction at Ipswich, 3 from the House of Correction at Barnstable, 1 from the House of Industry at Deer Island, and 8 from the House of Correction at East Cambridge.

¹ Including 8 who were out at domestic service, and 1 who had escaped, but was afterwards retaken.

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The nine last mentioned had previously been removed from the Reformatory Prison. Not counting them, the number of persons committed last year who had been inmates of the prison before was 187. Of these, 148 had been there once before, 34 twice before, and 5 three times before. Most of these had previously received only short sentences, and, as a rule, they were old offenders.

The number discharged during the year has been 582, as follows:—

By expiration of sentence	445
“ removal to Cambridge House of Correction	40
“ “ “ State Work House	54
“ “ “ House of Industry (Deer Island)	26
“ “ “ Lowell Jail	3
“ “ “ Boston Jail	1
“ writs of habeas corpus	2
Pardoned by Governor	1
“ “ Commissioners	3
Died	7
<hr/>	
Total	582

The number remaining Sept. 30, 1880, was 317.

There were 16 children remaining Sept. 30, 1880.

The average number of prisoners for the year was 353.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The experiment upon which the Commonwealth entered three years ago, in the establishment of a Reformatory Prison for Women, has, since our last report, made considerable advances, and is to-day in a condition fully as satisfactory as was anticipated by those who asked for it the favor of the State.

It must be remembered that there was nothing like this prison in this country, except some small institutions, and that it was necessary to create and train a corps of officers, to select and establish the industries, to ascertain the persons most likely to be benefited by the advantages of the Reformatory, to secure legislation which should lead to their commitment, and to devise and put in operation the methods most likely to produce the desired results.

At every one of these points it was necessary to experiment, and much of the work has been done more than once, from lack of an experience which could be obtained in no other way.

At the close of the third year we feel assured that the time of experimenting is nearly ended, and that, in the main, the system now in force is likely, with minor modifications, to produce the best possible results.

In saying this we do not wish to be understood as claiming that a plan has been devised or discovered by which all the women committed to the institution will be reformed and become good citizens. No system or plan can accomplish this result. All that can be said is this: that the plan now in operation seems to be better adapted to reform those who can be reformed than any other, and to render the needed assistance to these wards of the State in a practical and sensible way.

In this system three great instrumentalities are relied upon, — labor, education, and religion, in combination with each other. The last two, important and valuable as they are, would accomplish very little without the former. Not that the prisoners, or at least a large proportion of them, have not led lives of toil before their commitment, for most of them have done so. In most cases, however, the labor has been performed without system or plan, and usually without interest. This will be apparent when the class of prisoners committed is examined.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES.

The following table shows the crimes for which the prisoners received at the Reformatory Prison for Women during the last year were sentenced: —

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TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing Offences of Prisoners committed in Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.*

CRIMES.	No.	CRIMES.	No.
<i>Offences against Chastity:—</i>		<i>Offences against Person or Property:—</i>	
Adultery	5	Assault and battery	3
Common night-walkers	94	Breaking glass	1
Fornication	1	Embezzlement	1
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious,	9	Larceny	40
Lewd and lascivious co-habitation	3	Receiving stolen goods	1
Total	112	Total	46
<i>Offences against Public Order:—</i>		<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>	
Common beggars	2	Liquor keeping	1
Common railers and brawlers	2	Removing gravestones	1
Common drunkards	86	Stubborn children	5
Disturbing the peace	2	Total	7
Drunkenness	149	<i>Summary:—</i>	
Idle and disorderly	73	Offences against chastity,	112
Keeping disorderly house	4	Offences against public order	354
Vagabonds	9	Offences against person or property	46
Vagrants	27	Miscellaneous	7
Total	354	Total	519

It will be seen from this table that at least four-fifths of those committed were addicted to vices of various kinds. It should also be remembered that, as a rule, they were not persons who were merely occasionally overcome by their passions, but rather those who were habitually under their control. The laws which punish those who are addicted to vices, very singularly permit them to sink into great depths of degradation before they are placed under restraint or punishment, or under reformatory influences. The State expends enormous sums for the care of her criminals, but, so far as this class of offenders is concerned, the point of contact of the State with them is one which makes necessary great efforts to accomplish the smallest results. The habitually intemperate woman, the habitual night-walker, the habitual "idle and disorderly" woman, can only be saved, if at all,

by great and long-continued exertion; but, if restrained before her habits of vice were confirmed, she might, with much greater ease, have been reclaimed. It is not an uncommon thing to receive at the Reformatory women who have served a score or more of sentences in other institutions. It is gratifying to note the fact that there is a growing tendency among those who administer the criminal laws to apply them with greater frequency to those who are not fixed in habits of vice.

Most of the women committed to this institution have, by long-continued debauchery, brought themselves into a condition of body and mind which unfits them for self-control, and makes their restoration to health the first step towards reformation. The report of the physician shows that a large proportion of the prisoners were in a diseased mental or physical condition; and of those who have not needed medical treatment, a large proportion were more or less affected by their habits of life before their imprisonment.

LABOR.

For all of these, except those who are seriously ill, and necessarily confined in hospital, labor is a boon of great value, and the wise aim of the officers of the prison has been to keep all prisoners constantly employed, having careful regard to the adaptation of their labor to their physical condition. The *habit* of industry is thus formed,—industry for its own sake, as valuable in itself. The establishment of this habit is not an easy task, but it is exceeded in importance by few features of the system. So far as is possible, the aim is to teach industries which will be profitable to those who learn them, when they shall be released. The laundry, the sewing and knitting rooms, and the various branches of housekeeping labor in which prisoners are engaged, furnish an opportunity to all who desire to acquire considerable skill at one or more vocations.

The education of the prisoners is given an important place in the system of reformation. It has been, since the opening of the institution, in the hands of Miss Lucina E. Dodge, of whose capacity, faithfulness, and patient devotion to her work, too much cannot be said. A table given on another page shows that 133 of the 519 committed last year could

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cities without being convinced that such a law, arbitrary as it seems, would be of great service to the State in preventing the rearing of criminals. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of children of criminal parents, growing to maturity surrounded by vicious associations, and certain, because of these associations, to become criminals themselves.

AGES OF PRISONERS.

We have spoken of the conjugal and educational condition of the inmates of this prison, and of their condition as temperate or intemperate. Another fact of special interest will be found in the following table : —

TABLE No. 3. — Showing Ages of Prisoners committed during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880.

CRIMES.	AGE.																									
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
<i>Offences against Chastity : —</i>																										
Adultery	—	3	2	4	10	8	6	1	3	8	5	1	1	3	6	5	3	3	—	2	3	—	—	2	1	—
Common night-walkers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fornication	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Offences against Public Order : —</i>																										
Common beggars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Common ruffians and brawlers	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	6	3	—	3	2	2	6	1	3	5	4	
Common drunkards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disturbing the peace	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	10	6	10	6	7	6	8	4	2	6	2	9	3	8	6	3	
Drunkenness	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	4	14	7	1	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	2	3	4	2	—	—	—	
Idle and disorderly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Keeping disorderly houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vagabonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vagrants	—	—	2	—	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Offences against Person or Property : —</i>																										
Assault and battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Breaking glass	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Larceny	—	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Miscellaneous : —</i>																										
Liquor keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Removing gravestones	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stubborn children	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	1	7	11	9	20	23	19	16	37	27	18	25	18	15	28	20	10	10	13	12	24	8	18	17	9	

TABLE No. 3. — Showing Ages of Prisoners committed during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880 — Concluded.

CRIMES.	AGES.																			Total					
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	48	49	50	52	53	54	55	58	59	60	61	62		63	64	65	68	75
<i>Offences against Chastity:—</i>																									
Adultery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Common night-walkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
Fornication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Offences against Public Order:—</i>																									
Common beggars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common rammers and brawlers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common drunkards	6	—	2	2	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	86
Disturbing the peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Drunkenness	5	—	5	3	3	4	1	4	—	5	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Idle and disorderly	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Keeping disorderly houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagabonds	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Vagrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
<i>Offences against Person or Property:—</i>																									
Assault and battery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Breaking glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>																									
Liquor keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Removing gravestones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stubborn children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	13	1	10	8	6	10	3	9	4	12	4	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	—	2	1	2	1	519

the training, and the prisoner becomes of choice obedient, and grows stronger steadily in right purposes.

LONG SENTENCES.

The great importance of long sentences is best seen in the examination of this phase of the work of reforming those who are committed. Compulsory abstinence from drink, and the development of regular habits of labor, diet, and sleep, will do much to put the system of a prisoner in a condition to resist temptation; but, unless the habit of self-control has also been developed, little can be expected but that, sooner or later, she will again come under the power of her appetite. To cultivate and form this habit in a person who has all her life been obedient to her impulses, is a difficult task, and requires long and careful training. In many cases the effort is fruitless, because the sentence expires before it can be completed. The change in the law by the Legislature of 1880, so that no prisoner can be sent to the Reformatory Prison for Women for less than one year, was a step in the right direction. The continual coming and going of four-months prisoners kept the institution in confusion; the large number of short-sentenced prisoners caused great over-crowding, and the time served gave little opportunity to do any thing more than build up the system, and put it in a little better condition. So far as accomplishing much for the reformation of the prisoner was concerned, it was useless to expect it. The new law is working excellent results, or making such results possible.

We regret to be obliged to note the fact, that for the last few months there have been few two-years sentences for drunkenness. We judge that this is owing to a misapprehension of the law on the part of the judiciary. The amendment to the law in relation to the punishment of drunkenness did not reduce the term for women to one year, but left it at two years, as it was fixed by chap. 229 of the Statutes of 1879. With the provision which is made for the release of those convicted for this offence, when they are deemed to have reformed, it would seem wise to continue the practice of the courts, begun in 1879 under the statute to which we have referred, giving longer sentences to those convicted of drunkenness, and allowing their release when reformation seems to be accomplished.

20 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

years old, or under, and 294 were not above thirty years of age.

The offences of the 90 first named are classified as follows:—

Breaking glass	1
Common drunkards	4
Common night-walkers	33
Drunkenness	6
Disturbing the peace	1
Fornication	1
Idle and disorderly	12
Larceny	12
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	4
Removing gravestones	1
Stubborn children	5
Vagrants	10
Total	90

Of these 90, 55 were intemperate, 6 of them being committed for drunkenness, and 4 as common drunkards. Of the 33 common night-walkers, twenty-one years old and under, 21 were intemperate. Two of the stubborn children—one only sixteen and the other seventeen years old—were intemperate. The same is true of 6 of the vagrants, of 3 of those committed for larceny, of 10 of the idle and disorderly, of 1 of the lewd, wanton, and lascivious, of 1 disturber of the peace, and of the 1 remover of gravestones,—making the total of 55.

Only 9 of these 55 were of American birth and parentage,—3 night-walkers, 3 idle and disorderly, 2 stubborn children, and 1 vagrant. Of the entire 90, not above twenty-one years of age, who were committed last year, only 19 were of American birth and parentage.

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

The following table shows the birthplaces of the prisoners committed to the Reformatory Prison during the year ending Sept. 30, 1880:—

TABLE NO. 4. — *Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.*

CRIMES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Prov. necs.	France.	Holland.	India.	Sweden.	Total.
<i>Offences against Chastity:—</i>										
Adultery	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Common night-walkers . . .	55	12	7	4	14	1	1	—	—	91
Fornication	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lewd wanton, and lascivious, .	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Lewd and lasciv. cohabitation, .	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	70	13	7	5	15	1	1	—	—	112
<i>Offences against Public Order:—</i>										
Common beggars	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Common railers and brawlers, .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common drunkards	20	51	4	4	7	—	—	—	—	86
Disturbing the peace	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Drunkenness	57	55	18	4	14	—	—	1	—	149
Idle and disorderly	44	16	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	73
Keeping disorderly house . . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagabonds	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Vagrants	13	8	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	27
Total	138	143	25	12	35	—	—	1	—	354
<i>Offences against Person or Property:—</i>										
Assault and battery	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Breaking glass	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Embezzlement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny	19	10	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	40
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	21	12	4	2	6	—	—	1	—	46
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>										
Liquor keeping	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Removing gravestones	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stubborn children	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Total	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
<i>Summary.</i>										
Offences against chastity . . .	70	13	7	5	15	1	1	—	—	112
Offences against public order . .	138	143	25	12	35	—	—	—	1	354
Offences against person or property	21	12	4	2	6	—	—	1	—	46
Miscellaneous	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Total	234	169	36	19	57	1	1	1	1	518

22 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

An analysis of this table develops some interesting facts as to the offences of those of different nationalities. Of the entire 519 taken into account, 234 were born in the United States, 169 in Ireland, 36 in England, 19 in Scotland, 57 in the British Provinces, and the remaining 4 in other parts of the world.

In classifying these prisoners according to their offences, we find that of the 112 committed for offences against chastity, 70, or more than sixty per cent, were born in this country. Of the 94 common night-walkers, 55 were natives of the United States, 14 of the British Provinces, and 12 of Ireland. It is noticeable that there is a large proportion of women from the British Provinces who become *habitués* of the street, a fact long familiar to those acquainted with the police and court records, but not generally known.

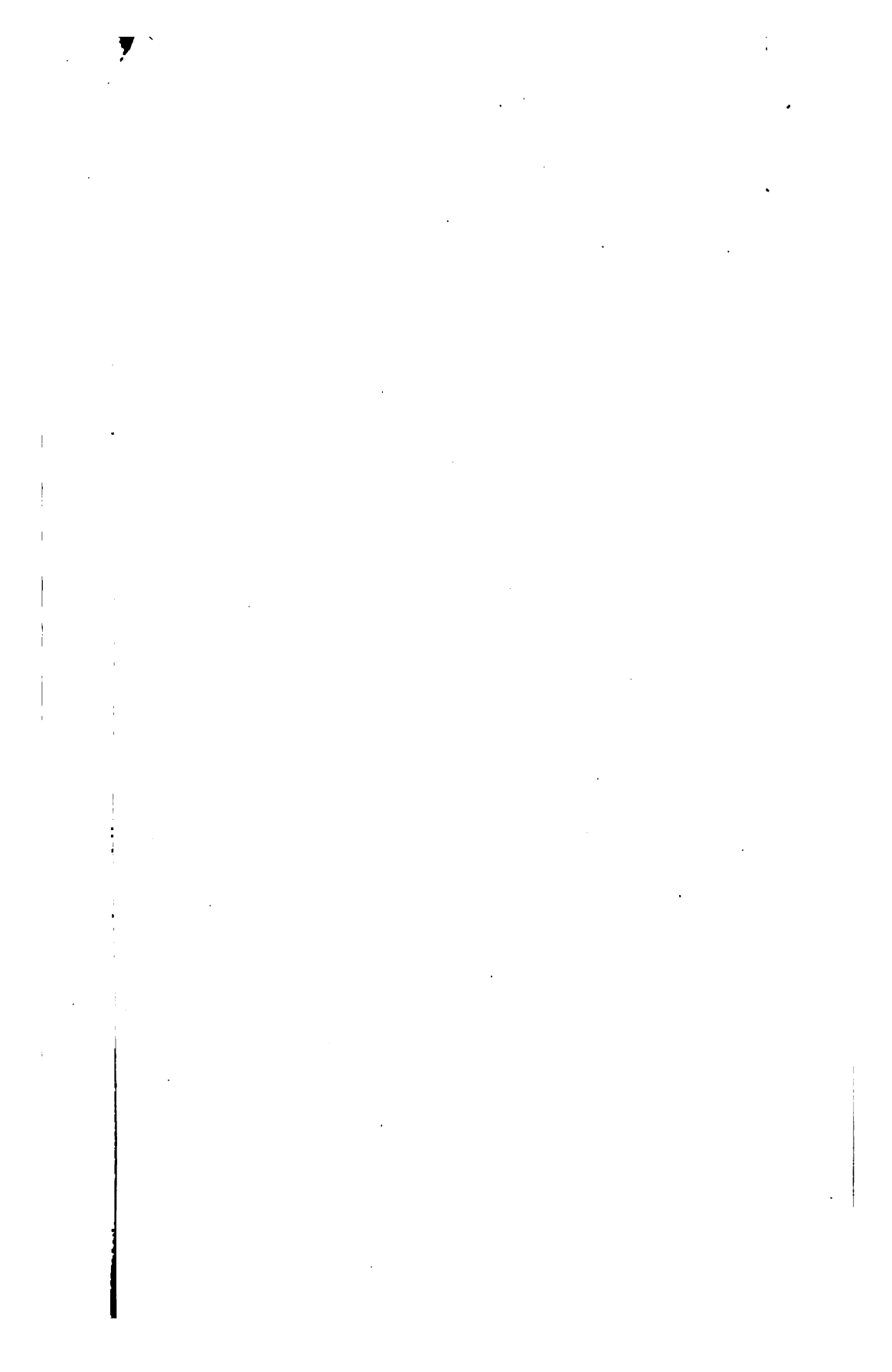
When the common drunkards are taken into account, it is found that Ireland furnishes a very large proportion, — 51 of the 86, or nearly sixty per cent of the whole, — only 20 being natives of the United States. Of those committed for drunkenness, a larger proportion were born in this country, — 57 of the 149, — while 55 of the remaining 92 were of Irish birth. Eighteen were born in England, and 14 in the British Provinces.

The United States and the British Provinces furnish 54 of the 73 idle and disorderly (44 and 10 respectively), while 16 came from Ireland. Of the vagrants 13 were natives of this country, 8 came from Ireland, 3 from Scotland, and 3 from the British Provinces.

About one-half of those who committed larceny were born in this country, one-fourth were natives of Ireland, 4 of England, 2 of Scotland, and 5 of the Provinces.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PRISONERS.

The following table enables us to trace still further the "blood" of the prisoners committed during the past year. Where two birthplaces are given, as for instance, "Ireland and British Provinces," one parent was born in one of the countries named, and the other in the other.



It will be seen that the proportion of foreign-born parents is much larger than that of foreign-born prisoners. The fact which we noted in relation to offenders against chastity, that quite a large proportion were of American birth, is true of their parents. The parents of more than one-third were born in this country. About the same number were born in Ireland, and the remainder were natives of various countries.

Of the 86 common drunkards, 72 were born of Irish parents. One hundred and three of the 149 committed for drunkenness, 40 of the 73 idle and disorderly, all of the vagabonds, and 14 of the 27 vagrants, had a similar ancestry. The British Provinces, England, and Scotland furnish considerable numbers in all these offences. Of the 40 committed for larceny, 27 were of Irish parentage.

The summary shows that the nativity of the parents of the 519 prisoners committed last year was as follows: United States, 87; Ireland, 314; England, 27; Scotland, 17; British Provinces, 34. The remaining 40 were scattered among various countries. In only 87 cases were both parents born in this country. In one instance the prisoner was born abroad of American parents, leaving 86 who were of American birth and parentage. The offences of these 86 will be seen from the following table:—

24 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Showing Prisoners born in the United States, of American Parents.*

CRIMES.	Number.	Whole Number.
<i>Offences against Chastity:—</i>		
Adultery	4	5
Common night-walkers	27	94
Fornication	1	1
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious	6	9
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1	3
Total	39	112
<i>Offences against Public Order:—</i>		
Common beggars	0	2
Common railers and brawlers	0	2
Common drunkards	4	86
Disturbing the peace	0	2
Drunkenness	11	149
Idle and disorderly	17	73
Keeping disorderly house	1	4
Vagabonds	0	9
Vagrants	5	27
Total	38	354
<i>Offences against Person or Property:—</i>		
Assault and battery	0	3
Breaking glass	1	1
Embezzlement	0	1
Larceny	4	40
Receiving stolen goods	0	1
Total	5	46
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
Liquor keeping	0	1
Removing gravestones	0	1
Stubborn children	4	5
Total	4	7

Summary.

Offences against chastity	39	112
Offences against public order	38	354
Offences against person or property	5	46
Miscellaneous	4	7
Total	86	519

We have entered very fully into all the facts pertaining to the prisoners, partly in order that an accurate view of the women who commit crimes may be had, and partly with the purpose of showing the nature and amount of the work which must be done for them, to effect any change in their characters. Every fact we have given emphasizes the necessity for such an institution as this.

The table of ages of prisoners shows that 170 — nearly one-third of the whole number — were less than twenty-five years of age; 274, or more than one-half, were less than thirty; and 364, or nearly seventy per cent, were not above thirty-five years of age. For many of these prisoners the State makes, in this prison, its first attempt for their well-being. In fact, their imprisonment, in many cases, affords the Commonwealth its first opportunity to do any thing for their elevation. They have come from foreign countries where they have had few opportunities or advantages; many of them are away from their homes, or have had homes which were unworthy of the name. That so few who have had the advantages of an American home, have fallen into lives of crime, speaks volumes for our homes.

The aim of the prison is, at a late day, and at a great disadvantage, to do for these unfortunates what should have been done much sooner. The character of the work makes only partial success possible; but the State has too vital an interest in the greatest success which is possible, to forego any effort which offers so well-founded hopes of good results as does this institution.

REFORM-SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The following table gives the offences of 13 prisoners committed during the past year who have been in juvenile reformatories. The number is less than under all the circumstances would have been anticipated. Most of them were still young when committed to the prison, 11 of the 13 averaging only twenty-one years of age, one of the others being twenty-seven, and the other thirty-six, years old. Several of them had been persistent offenders for years, and in almost every case there had been a lack of home training and influence.

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TABLE No. 7. — *Offences for which Prisoners were committed who had been in Juvenile Reformatories.*

OFFENCES.	Number.	OFFENCES.	Number.
Common night-walkers	3	Assault and battery	1
Idle and disorderly	2	Vagrancy	1
Drunkenness	1	Total	13
Larceny	4		
Lewd, wanton, and lascivious,	1		

WHENCE COMMITTED.

The following table shows the number of commitments from the various courts to the Reformatory Prison for Women for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880. In cases where the prisoners were removed from other institutions to the prison, the court by which they were originally committed is counted.

SUPERIOR COURTS.		POLICE COURTS — Concluded.	
Barnstable County	2	Haverhill	2
Bristol County	2	Holyoke	5
Essex County	5	Lawrence	33
Hampden County	1	Lee	1
Hampshire County	1	Lowell	29
Middlesex County	1	Lynn	1
Plymouth County	1	Newburyport	2
Suffolk County	41	Newton	2
Worcester County	4	Somerville	2
Total	58	Springfield	7
		Total	97
MUNICIPAL COURTS.		DISTRICT COURTS.	
Boston	267	Central Berkshire	3
Roxbury District	20	Northern Berkshire	2
West Roxbury District	2	First Bristol	1
South Boston District	6	Second Bristol	13
East Boston District	8	Third Bristol	6
Charlestown District	1	First Essex	1
Dorchester District	1	Eastern Hampden	2
Total	305	Eastern Norfolk	1
		First Southern Middlesex	2
POLICE COURTS.		Second Southern Worcester	2
Cambridge	2	Third Southern Worcester	4
Chelsea	3	Central Worcester	7
Chicopee	3	Total	44
Fitchburg	1		
Gloucester	4		

TABLE NO. 4. — Showing Birthplaces of Prisoners.

CRIMES.	United States.	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	British Provinces.	France.	Holland.	India.	Sweden.	Total.
<i>Offences against Chastity:—</i>										
Adultery	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Common night-walkers	55	12	7	4	14	1	1	—	—	94
Fornication	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lewd wanton, and lascivious,	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Lewd and lasciv. cohabitation,	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	70	13	7	5	15	1	1	—	—	112
<i>Offences against Public Order:—</i>										
Common beggars	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Common railers and brawlers,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common drunkards	20	51	4	4	7	—	—	—	—	86
Disturbing the peace	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Drunkenness	57	55	18	4	14	—	—	1	—	149
Idle and disorderly	44	16	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	73
Keeping disorderly house	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vagabonds	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Vagrants	13	8	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	27
Total	138	143	25	12	35	—	—	1	—	354
<i>Offences against Person or Property:—</i>										
Assault and battery	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Breaking glass	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Embezzlement	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny	19	10	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	40
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	21	12	4	2	6	—	—	1	—	46
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>										
Liquor keeping	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Removing gravestones	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stubborn children	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Total	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7

Summary.

Offences against chastity	70	13	7	5	15	1	1	—	—	112
Offences against public order	138	143	25	12	35	—	—	—	1	354
Offences against person or property	21	12	4	2	6	—	—	1	—	46
Miscellaneous	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Total	234	169	36	19	57	1	1	1	1	518

28 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

General Statutes, and by the last clause of sect. 8 of chap. 129 of the Acts of 1880, as follows:—

[General Statutes, Chap. 165.]

SECT. 28. Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming-houses, or tippling shops, may, upon conviction, be committed, for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or workhouse within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the workhouse, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county.

[Chap. 189, Acts of 1862.]

SECT. 1. When it appears to the overseers or directors of a house of correction [county commissioners, chap. 147, Acts of 1877], house of industry, or workhouse, that a person there confined on conviction before any police court of either of the offences mentioned in section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes has reformed, and is willing and desirous to return to an orderly course of life, they may, by a written order, discharge him from confinement.

SECT. 2. So much of the seventeenth section of the one hundred and seventy-eighth chapter of the General Statutes as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

[General Statutes, Chap. 178.]

SECT. 18. The overseers or directors of any house of correction [county commissioners, chap. 147, Acts of 1877], workhouse, or house of industry, may, after six months from the time of sentence, discharge any person committed thereto, under section thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes [for night-walking, third offence], upon being satisfied that the convict has reformed.

[Chap. 129, Acts of 1880.]

SECT. 8. No person shall be discharged from any prison or workhouse by the county commissioners of any county, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-nine of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, except upon condition that if he shall at any time thereafter be convicted of any crime he shall serve the remainder of his original sentence, in addition to the sentence imposed for said crime. The county commissioners shall hereafter have the same authority to release persons imprisoned for drunkenness that they now have to release persons imprisoned for being common drunkards.



GRADING AND CLASSIFICATION.

On the 1st of October, 1880, a system of grading and classification, which had long been under consideration by the Commissioners, has been put into operation, the rules governing it having been submitted to and approved by the Governor and Council.

The theory of the system is, that prisoners should be associated and treated according to their characters and conduct, and that inducements to good behavior should be held constantly before them. Upon admission, each convict having a sentence of two years or less, who has not been in the prison before, is placed in the second division. There are three divisions above her and one below. By good behavior she may win promotion to the higher divisions. For bad behavior she may be degraded to the lowest division, whence she must work her way up. In the higher divisions more privileges are granted than in the lower ones. The record of conduct is very full and complete. Offences are reported to the Superintendent by subordinate officers. Prisoners win promotions from one division to another by gaining a fixed number of marks. Offences against the rules entail a loss of marks, fixed by the Superintendent. The loss of "good-behavior time" also follows repeated offences. No prisoner can be bound out to domestic service until she has reached the highest division. This privilege of being bound out, and that of shortening the sentence by good behavior, are strong inducements to good behavior.

The results of the establishment of this system thus far have been even better than was anticipated. The prisoners, as a rule, are ambitious to secure promotions, and are far more quiet, orderly, and obedient than before. The great advantage is the development of strength of character. To this, as has already been said, all the work of the prison is applied. The prisoners find that, even more surely than in the outside world, they have their destinies in their own hands, and are treated according to their deserts. To the continuance of this system we look for excellent results.

BINDING OUT PRISONERS.

We have spoken of the binding out of prisoners to domestic service. This is done under the provisions of chap. 229

It will be seen that the proportion of foreign-born parents is much larger than that of foreign-born prisoners. The fact which we noted in relation to offenders against chastity, that quite a large proportion were of American birth, is true of their parents. The parents of more than one-third were born in this country. About the same number were born in Ireland, and the remainder were natives of various countries.

Of the 86 common drunkards, 72 were born of Irish parents. One hundred and three of the 149 committed for drunkenness, 40 of the 73 idle and disorderly, all of the vagabonds, and 14 of the 27 vagrants, had a similar ancestry. The British Provinces, England, and Scotland furnish considerable numbers in all these offences. Of the 40 committed for larceny, 27 were of Irish parentage.

The summary shows that the nativity of the parents of the 519 prisoners committed last year was as follows: United States, 87; Ireland, 314; England, 27; Scotland, 17; British Provinces, 34. The remaining 40 were scattered among various countries. In only 87 cases were both parents born in this country. In one instance the prisoner was born abroad of American parents, leaving 86 who were of American birth and parentage. The offences of these 86 will be seen from the following table:—

sent of the county commissioners. In Suffolk County the Board of Aldermen exercises the powers of the county commissioners of other counties. It is inconvenient to obtain their consent at the time when it is needed; and, if the power to give this consent were given to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, the law would be more easily used. It has also been decided that the power to bind out from "houses of correction" does not give the right to bind out from the Boston House of Industry. It would be well to extend the authority so as to include that institution, which receives a very large number of female prisoners, some of whom might with advantage be dealt with in this manner.

For several months the number out at service from the Reformatory Prison has averaged twenty, being as large as twenty-six at one time. This has somewhat reduced the population of the prison, and the cost of maintaining it. The system has the additional advantage of taking the prisoner out of criminal society, and placing her where she has the surroundings and society of law-abiding citizens, encouraging her to escape from the class in which she has lived, and restoring her to her proper position. The earnings of prisoners put out to service under this law are paid to them. They will probably amount to \$1,500 a year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

For the past year a careful record of all cases of venereal diseases of prisoners has been kept, with a view to ascertaining how generally they prevail. We find that twenty-six per cent of all the prisoners committed are suffering from venereal disease of some form,—usually syphilis. The larger proportion of those thus affected are arrested as common night-walkers; but there are cases among all classes of offenders. We find, from the reports of physicians, a similar state of facts among those committed to other prisons, notably at Deer Island. From no institution, however, is so large a percentage of this class of diseases reported as from the Reformatory Prison, where the attention given to the physical condition of inmates is by a physician of their own sex. In other prisons they rarely report themselves for treatment, unless it is absolutely necessary.

It is not our province to make recommendations in matters

relating wholly to health. The facts given, however, will warrant a careful inquiry into the whole subject, on the part of those qualified to deal with it, with a view to ascertaining whether some legislation should not be had to prevent the return to free lives of women thus diseased. The perpetuation of these diseases by transmission to offspring would seem to be a point which the State is interested in guarding.

DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING.

Several months ago a careful investigation of the condition of the plumbing of the prison was made, which revealed the fact that it was full of defects and imperfections which endangered the lives of the inmates. The opinion of experts, to this effect, was so clear that we had no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that it would be culpable negligence to allow it to continue without alteration. It was also apparent that very little real improvement could be made, without a thorough reconstruction of the whole work. This has accordingly been done; and we believe the system of plumbing, and the condition of the work, to be among the best to be found in any public institution in the Commonwealth.

Before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1880, authority was given to the Board to expend a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the removal of the sewage of the prison. At that time the system which had been adopted during the previous year was an experiment. The legislation to which we have referred was intended to provide for any possible contingency, by enabling the Board to purchase additional land, of a different quality from that then in use. It has been found to be unnecessary to make use of the appropriation. Some trifling changes in the old system have been made, and for several months there has been no difficulty in disposing of the sewage in such a manner as to prevent all injury to health, and all discomfort.

We recommend, as a measure of economy, the construction of an ice-house for the prison. The ice could be cut from the pond from which the water for the prison is taken, and at a small expense.

ESTIMATES.

We are glad to be able to report a probable reduction of expenses, and an increase of receipts.

34 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

The estimated expenditures for the current year are as follows:—

For provisions	\$2,400
fuel and lights	11,000
clothing (including bedding)	3,700
medicine	1,400
furniture and household articles	1,700
salaries and wages	25,000
school, library, and chapel books.	500
stationery	500
soap and starch	1,200
freight and expressage	1,200
fares of discharged convicts	500
stable expenses, hay, grain, &c.	700
incidental and contingent expenses, horses, wagons, harnesses, postage, printing, trees, seeds, &c.	3,500
general repairs and alterations	4,000
Total	\$78,900
The estimated income is	7,500
Leaving a deficiency of	\$71,400

THOMAS PARSONS,
MARY G. WARE,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,
CHARLES O. CHAPIN,
Commissioners of Prisons.

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

ERRATUM. — The amount in the first item of the above estimates for provisions, should be \$24,000 instead of \$2,400.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SHEBBORN, MASS., Sept. 30, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

HAVING occupied the position of Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison only since Sept. 1, 1880, I am unable to prepare a report of the year's work.

Very respectfully,

ELIZA M. MOSHER, M.D.,

Superintendent.

TREASURER AND STEWARD'S REPORTS.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,
SHERBORN, Oct. 30, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

IN compliance with chap. 33, Acts of 1879, the following statement of expenditures and receipts for the financial year 1879-80, beginning Oct. 1, 1879, and ending Sept. 30, 1880, both inclusive, is respectfully submitted : —

Cash received from all sources	\$89,644 17
Cash paid out as per vouchers in the Auditor's department and receipts of the State Treasurer in hand	89,644 17

RECAPITULATION.

Cash received from State Treasurer as per twelve monthly schedules presented to Auditor's de- partment	\$75,847 55
Cash received from State Treasurer on special schedule under Resolve, chap. 57, of the Acts of 1880, for a special purpose	350 27
Cash received of same on special schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, from the appropriation of 1879	7,458 99
Cash received, income at prison	5,762 16
Cash received from the estate of G. W. Reynolds & Co., special mention being made in last year's report	225 20
	\$89,644 17
Cash paid per twelve monthly schedules, vouchers in Audit- or's department	\$75,847 55
Cash paid bills in special schedule, Resolve, chap. 57, 1880, relaying upper tiles on drainage	350 27
Cash paid bills in schedules A, B, C, D, E, and F, above referred to, being principally for labor and materials in replumbing the prison	7,458 99
A, Cash paid State Treasurer per receipts	5,762 16
Cash paid State Treasurer per receipts	225 20
	\$89,644 17

In the last annual report the Treasurer reported the appropriation of 1879 unexpended and subject to draft Oct. 1, as follows:—

For salaries and wages	\$7,603 13
For current expenses	29,108 51
	<hr/>
	\$36,711 64

Payments from above balance as follows:—

Salaries and wages to Dec. 31 (three months)	\$5,470 06
Current expenses to Dec. 31 (three months)	12,591 88
Paid special schedules in 1880 from this balance as above .	7,458 99
Balance unexpended subject to draft	11,190 61
	<hr/>
	<u>\$36,711 64</u>

Appropriations of 1880, as follows:—

For salaries and wages	\$24,000 00
For current expenses	64,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$88,250 00
Paid salaries and wages (nine months to Sept. 30) . . .	\$16,531 91
Paid current expenses (nine months to Sept. 30). . . .	41,253 60
Paid special schedule, Resolve, chap. 57	350 27

Balance unexpended and subject to draft Oct.
1, 1880, as follows:—

For salaries and wages	\$7,468 09
For current expenses	22,646 13
	<hr/>
	<u>\$88,250 00</u>

NOTE. — The only contract now not settled is for building a double-tenement house, nearly completed, and will cost about \$3,000, to be paid from above unexpended balance.

The expenditures have been, —

Salaries and wages	\$22,002 07
Other current expenses	53,845 48
	<hr/>
	\$75,847 55

The income received has been, —

Laundry-work	\$1,027 93
Needle-work	218 20
Machine-work, shirts	2,302 85
	<hr/>
Amounts carried forward	\$3,548 98
	<hr/>
	\$75,847 55

38 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$3,548 98	\$75,847 55
Machine-work, mittens	965 49	
Machine-work, socks	548 65	
	<u> </u>	\$5,063 12
Sales of offal	\$348 33	
Sales of bones, rags, and junk	110 30	
Sales of flour-barrels	70 05	
Sales of produce	170 36	
	<u> </u>	699 04
B, Received from G. W. Reynolds & Co.	225 20	
	<u> </u>	5,987 36
Net running expenses		\$69,860 19

Details of the above are given on the following pages.

There is due from G. H. Walker, account of knitting socks, \$186.18, not included in the above income. It will be placed to the credit of income when received.

B, In report of a former Treasurer this item is referred to, but not included in income till received. The same amount appears in November, 1879, as current expense, evidently the purchase of sewing-machines.

A, Oct. 14, 1879, Treasurer Whiton paid to State Treasurer \$656.71, which sum is not included in these payments, as it was evidently the proceeds on income in September, 1879, and included in his report of same date. This item does, however, cover three payments made to State Treasurer in October, 1880, being proceeds of income included in this report.

Eudora C. Atkinson, superintendent	\$1,375 00
Eliza M. Mosher, superintendent	125 00
Lucy M. Hall, physician	1,000 00
Susan P. Harrold, chaplain	1,000 00
Agnes S. Goulding, deputy superintendent	600 00
Lucina E. Dodge, teacher	500 00
Cora C. Macbrien, deputy matron and clerk	500 00
Martha C. Bullard, matron	137 08
Lucy H. Brown, matron	239 16
Sarah J. Davis, matron	204 17
Annie Donnelly, assistant matron	27 12
Sarah A. Crew, deputy matron and matron	134 01
Ella M. Hooper, deputy and assistant matron	221 66
Clara E. Knowles, matron	211 95
Augusta J. Doland, matron	120 55
Martha Stafford, deputy matron	125 00
Frances E. Cogley, deputy matron	175 00
Nellie B. Masters, deputy matron	175 00
Mary C. Brewster, deputy matron	225 00
Flora L. Tarbox, deputy matron	300 00

Amount carried forward \$7,395 70

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$7,395 70
Lydia K. Batty, deputy matron	75 00
Lucy A. Cook, deputy matron	200 83
Annie M. K. Treat, deputy and assistant matron	45 83
Kate Robertson, deputy matron	205 83
Helen Flett, assistant matron	250 00
Sarah S. Adams, assistant matron	72 22
Ellen Izatt, assistant matron	121 53
Abby F. Wade, assistant matron	250 00
Mary A. Cooke, assistant matron	250 00
Alice E. Bartlett, assistant matron	250 00
Mary A. Phillips, assistant matron	104 17
Augusta Krehbiel,* assistant matron	5 55
Emma Taggart, employee, assistant, and deputy matron	256 52
Delia A. Thurston, assistant matron	174 30
Eleanor H. Farmer, assistant matron	125 00
Ellen C. Roberts, assistant matron	161 11
Katherine A. Malloy, employee	104 67
Eva A. Newhall, employee	154 33
Susie P. Brooks, employee	240 00
Lucy A. Gammell, employee	228 67
Hattie A. Wark, employee, assistant, and deputy matron	268 91
Pauline F. Maynard, employee, assistant, and dep- uty matron	289 03
Ann Kingham, employee	111 33
Gertrude Brannan, employee, assistant, and deputy matron	240 03
Sarah Nickerson, employee	136 67
Mary J. Lindley, assistant matron and matron	125 33
Nancy R. Merrill, employee	96 67
Rachel Stewart, employee	155 50
Carrie M. Merrill, employee	22 00
Carrie A. Kendall, employee and matron	201 83
Katherine C. Rose, employee	8 33
Eliza Morrisson, employee and assistant matron	117 36
Florence T. Rice, employee and assistant matron	110 17
Nellie Parker, assistant matron	113 97
Margaret W. Robinson,* employee	46 00
Julia F. Pierce,* employee	33 34
Alice A. Hawkes, deputy matron	71 67
Elizabeth A. Reed, employee	38 50
Mary E. Trask,* assistant matron	40 00
Eunice E. Allen, employee, and assistant matron	65 34
Sarah Parey, employee	51 33
Almah E. Libby,* employee	30 66

Amount carried forward \$13,045 23

* Temporarily employed.

GRADING AND CLASSIFICATION. .

On the 1st of October, 1880, a system of grading and classification, which had long been under consideration by the Commissioners, has been put into operation, the rules governing it having been submitted to and approved by the Governor and Council.

The theory of the system is, that prisoners should be associated and treated according to their characters and conduct, and that inducements to good behavior should be held constantly before them. Upon admission, each convict having a sentence of two years or less, who has not been in the prison before, is placed in the second division. There are three divisions above her and one below. By good behavior she may win promotion to the higher divisions. For bad behavior she may be degraded to the lowest division, whence she must work her way up. In the higher divisions more privileges are granted than in the lower ones. The record of conduct is very full and complete. Offences are reported to the Superintendent by subordinate officers. Prisoners win promotions from one division to another by gaining a fixed number of marks. Offences against the rules entail a loss of marks, fixed by the Superintendent. The loss of "good-behavior time" also follows repeated offences. No prisoner can be bound out to domestic service until she has reached the highest division. This privilege of being bound out, and that of shortening the sentence by good behavior, are strong inducements to good behavior.

The results of the establishment of this system thus far have been even better than was anticipated. The prisoners, as a rule, are ambitious to secure promotions, and are far more quiet, orderly, and obedient than before. The great advantage is the development of strength of character. To this, as has already been said, all the work of the prison is applied. The prisoners find that, even more surely than in the outside world, they have their destinies in their own hands, and are treated according to their deserts. To the continuance of this system we look for excellent results.

BINDING OUT PRISONERS.

We have spoken of the binding out of prisoners to domestic service. This is done under the provisions of chap. 229

of the Acts of 1879. Under this law the Board have placed in families, to the 1st of December, 1880, sixty-eight prisoners. Only eight of these have betrayed the confidence reposed in them. Six of them ran away from their places of service. One of the six returned to the person to whom she was bound, and another gave herself to a police officer to return to the prison after an absence of one day. Most of the remaining sixty have done admirably. A few of them, after the expiration of their terms of service, returned to their lives of vice. Many of them remain permanently with the families to which they were bound, and give the strongest proofs of an entire change of purpose and life. Under the law of 1880 (chap. 151), the running away from a place of service is made an offence; and two of the three who ran away since the passage of that law have been arrested, and sentenced to additional imprisonment.

We regard this law as one of the most important and valuable which has ever been enacted for the purpose of securing the reformation of criminals. Many of the prisoners need the restraint of such a life as this provides. They have spent their lives in domestic service, and have no other purpose than to continue in the same labor. They need to be under guardianship far more than orphaned children do. The Board endeavors to select families which will take an interest in the welfare of the prisoners, doing much for them, and bearing much from them. The employers engage to maintain a careful oversight of the prisoners, and in case of misbehavior to notify the Board, which returns them to the prison.

The experiment has now been tried for nearly two years, and in a number of cases so large as to enable us to judge of its results. The law of last year authorized the Board to bind out in a similar way from the houses of correction. The number of female prisoners in the houses of correction is quite small, and we have only put out one of them during the past year. In the Boston institutions, to which large numbers of women are sent, there are some difficulties in the way of any extended operation of the law, which should be remedied by legislation. The law of 1880 (chap. 151) provides that female prisoners may be put out to domestic service in this way from houses of correction with the con-

sent of the county commissioners. In Suffolk County the Board of Aldermen exercises the powers of the county commissioners of other counties. It is inconvenient to obtain their consent at the time when it is needed; and, if the power to give this consent were given to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, the law would be more easily used. It has also been decided that the power to bind out from "houses of correction" does not give the right to bind out from the Boston House of Industry. It would be well to extend the authority so as to include that institution, which receives a very large number of female prisoners, some of whom might with advantage be dealt with in this manner.

For several months the number out at service from the Reformatory Prison has averaged twenty, being as large as twenty-six at one time. This has somewhat reduced the population of the prison, and the cost of maintaining it. The system has the additional advantage of taking the prisoner out of criminal society, and placing her where she has the surroundings and society of law-abiding citizens, encouraging her to escape from the class in which she has lived, and restoring her to her proper position. The earnings of prisoners put out to service under this law are paid to them. They will probably amount to \$1,500 a year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

For the past year a careful record of all cases of venereal diseases of prisoners has been kept, with a view to ascertaining how generally they prevail. We find that twenty-six per cent of all the prisoners committed are suffering from venereal disease of some form,—usually syphilis. The larger proportion of those thus affected are arrested as common night-walkers; but there are cases among all classes of offenders. We find, from the reports of physicians, a similar state of facts among those committed to other prisons, notably at Deer Island. From no institution, however, is so large a percentage of this class of diseases reported as from the Reformatory Prison, where the attention given to the physical condition of inmates is by a physician of their own sex. In other prisons they rarely report themselves for treatment, unless it is absolutely necessary.

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relating wholly to health. The facts given, however, will warrant a careful inquiry into the whole subject, on the part of those qualified to deal with it, with a view to ascertaining whether some legislation should not be had to prevent the return to free lives of women thus diseased. The perpetuation of these diseases by transmission to offspring would seem to be a point which the State is interested in guarding.

DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING.

Several months ago a careful investigation of the condition of the plumbing of the prison was made, which revealed the fact that it was full of defects and imperfections which endangered the lives of the inmates. The opinion of experts, to this effect, was so clear that we had no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that it would be culpable negligence to allow it to continue without alteration. It was also apparent that very little real improvement could be made, without a thorough reconstruction of the whole work. This has accordingly been done; and we believe the system of plumbing, and the condition of the work, to be among the best to be found in any public institution in the Commonwealth.

Before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1880, authority was given to the Board to expend a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the removal of the sewage of the prison. At that time the system which had been adopted during the previous year was an experiment. The legislation to which we have referred was intended to provide for any possible contingency, by enabling the Board to purchase additional land, of a different quality from that then in use. It has been found to be unnecessary to make use of the appropriation. Some trifling changes in the old system have been made, and for several months there has been no difficulty in disposing of the sewage in such a manner as to prevent all injury to health, and all discomfort.

We recommend, as a measure of economy, the construction of an ice-house for the prison. The ice could be cut from the pond from which the water for the prison is taken, and at a small expense.

ESTIMATES.

We are glad to be able to report a probable reduction of expenses, and an increase of receipts.

34 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

The estimated expenditures for the current year are as follows:—

For provisions	\$2,400
fuel and lights	11,000
clothing (including bedding)	3,700
medicine	1,400
furniture and household articles	1,700
salaries and wages	25,000
school, library, and chapel books.	500
stationery	500
soap and starch	1,200
freight and expressage	1,200
fares of discharged convicts	500
stable expenses, hay, grain, &c.	700
incidental and contingent expenses, horses, wagons, harnesses, postage, printing, trees, seeds, &c.	3,500
general repairs and alterations	4,000
Total	\$78,900
The estimated income is	7,500
Leaving a deficiency of	\$71,400

THOMAS PARSONS,
MARY G. WARE,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
ELLEN C. JOHNSON,
CHARLES O. CHAPIN,
Commissioners of Prisons.

W. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

ERRATUM. — The amount in the first item of the above estimates for provisions, should be \$24,000 instead of \$2,400.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SHERBORN, MASS., Sept. 30, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

HAVING occupied the position of Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison only since Sept. 1, 1880, I am unable to prepare a report of the year's work.

Very respectfully,

ELIZA M. MOSHER, M.D.,

Superintendent.

TREASURER AND STEWARD'S REPORTS.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN,
SHERBORN, Oct. 30, 1880.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

IN compliance with chap. 33, Acts of 1879, the following statement of expenditures and receipts for the financial year 1879-80, beginning Oct. 1, 1879, and ending Sept. 30, 1880, both inclusive, is respectfully submitted:—

Cash received from all sources	\$89,644 17
Cash paid out as per vouchers in the Auditor's department and receipts of the State Treasurer in hand	89,644 17

RECAPITULATION.

Cash received from State Treasurer as per twelve monthly schedules presented to Auditor's de- partment	\$75,847 55
Cash received from State Treasurer on special schedule under Resolve, chap. 57, of the Acts of 1880, for a special purpose	850 27
Cash received of same on special schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, from the appropriation of 1879	7,458 99
Cash received, income at prison	5,762 16
Cash received from the estate of G. W. Reynolds & Co., special mention being made in last year's report	225 20
	\$89,644 17
Cash paid per twelve monthly schedules, vouchers in Audit- or's department	\$75,847 55
Cash paid bills in special schedule, Resolve, chap. 57, 1880, relaying upper tiles on drainage	350 27
Cash paid bills in schedules A, B, C, D, E, and F, above referred to, being principally for labor and materials in replumbing the prison	7,458 99
A, Cash paid State Treasurer per receipts	5,762 16
Cash paid State Treasurer per receipts	225 20
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In the last annual report the Treasurer reported the appropriation of 1879 unexpended and subject to draft Oct. 1, as follows:—

For salaries and wages	\$7,603 13
For current expenses	29,108 51
	<hr/>
	\$36,711 64

Payments from above balance as follows:—

Salaries and wages to Dec. 31 (three months)	\$5,470 06
Current expenses to Dec. 31 (three months)	12,591 88
Paid special schedules in 1880 from this balance as above .	7,458 99
Balance unexpended subject to draft	11,190 61
	<hr/>
	\$36,711 64

Appropriations of 1880, as follows:—

For salaries and wages	\$24,000 00
For current expenses	64,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$88,250 00
Paid salaries and wages (nine months to Sept. 30) . .	\$16,531 91
Paid current expenses (nine months to Sept. 30). . .	41,253 60
Paid special schedule, Resolve, chap. 57	860 27

Balance unexpended and subject to draft Oct.
1, 1880, as follows:—

For salaries and wages	\$7,468 09
For current expenses	22,646 13
	<hr/>
	\$28,114 22

NOTE.—The only contract now not settled is for building a double-tenement house, nearly completed, and will cost about \$3,000, to be paid from above unexpended balance.

The expenditures have been,—

Salaries and wages	\$22,002 07
Other current expenses	53,845 48
	<hr/>
	\$75,847 55

The income received has been,—

Laundry-work	\$1,027 93
Needle-work	218 20
Machine-work, shirts	2,302 85
	<hr/>
Amounts carried forward	\$3,548 98
	<hr/>
	\$75,847 55

38 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$3,548 98	\$75,847 55
Machine-work, mittens	965 49	
Machine-work, socks	548 65	
	<hr/>	\$5,063 12
Sales of offal	\$348 33	
Sales of bones, rags, and junk	110 30	
Sales of flour-barrels	70 05	
Sales of produce	170 36	
	<hr/>	699 04
B, Received from G. W. Reynolds & Co.	225 20	
	<hr/>	5,987 36
Net running expenses		\$69,860 19

Details of the above are given on the following pages.

There is due from G. H. Walker, account of knitting socks, \$186.18, not included in the above income. It will be placed to the credit of income when received.

B, In report of a former Treasurer this item is referred to, but not included in income till received. The same amount appears in November, 1879, as current expense, evidently the purchase of sewing-machines.

A, Oct. 14, 1879, Treasurer Whiton paid to State Treasurer \$656.71, which sum is not included in these payments, as it was evidently the proceeds on income in September, 1879, and included in his report of same date. This item does, however, cover three payments made to State Treasurer in October, 1880, being proceeds of income included in this report.

Eudora C. Atkinson, superintendent	\$1,375 00
Eliza M. Mosher, superintendent	125 00
Lucy M. Hall, physician	1,000 00
Susan P. Harrold, chaplain	1,000 00
Agnes S. Goulding, deputy superintendent	600 00
Lucina E. Dodge, teacher	500 00
Cora C. Macbrien, deputy matron and clerk	500 00
Martha C. Bullard, matron	137 08
Lucy H. Brown, matron	239 16
Sarah J. Davis, matron	204 17
Annie Donnelly, assistant matron	27 12
Sarah A. Crew, deputy matron and matron	134 01
Ella M. Hooper, deputy and assistant matron	221 66
Clara E. Knowles, matron	211 95
Augusta J. Doland, matron	120 55
Martha Stafford, deputy matron	125 00
Frances E. Cogley, deputy matron	175 00
Nellie B. Masters, deputy matron	175 00
Mary C. Brewster, deputy matron	225 00
Flora L. Tarbox, deputy matron	300 00

<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$7,395 70
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$7,395 70
Lydia K. Batty, deputy matron	75 00
Lucy A. Cook, deputy matron	200 83
Annie M. K. Treat, deputy and assistant matron	45 83
Kate Robertson, deputy matron	205 83
Helen Flett, assistant matron	250 00
Sarah S. Adams, assistant matron	72 22
Ellen Izatt, assistant matron	121 53
Abby F. Wade, assistant matron	250 00
Mary A. Cooke, assistant matron	250 00
Alice E. Bartlett, assistant matron	250 00
Mary A. Phillips, assistant matron	104 17
Augusta Krehbiel,* assistant matron	5 55
Emma Taggart, employee, assistant, and deputy matron	256 52
Delia A. Thurston, assistant matron	174 30
Eleanor H. Farmer, assistant matron	125 00
Ellen C. Roberts, assistant matron	161 11
Katherine A. Malloy, employee	104 67
Eva A. Newhall, employee	154 33
Susie P. Brooks, employee	240 00
Lucy A. Gammell, employee	228 67
Hattie A. Wark, employee, assistant, and deputy matron	268 91
Pauline F. Maynard, employee, assistant, and dep- uty matron	289 03
Ann Kingham, employee	111 33
Gertrude Brannan, employee, assistant, and deputy matron	240 03
Sarah Nickerson, employee	136 67
Mary J. Lindley, assistant matron and matron	125 33
Nancy R. Merrill, employee	96 67
Rachel Stewart, employee	155 50
Carrie M. Merrill, employee	22 00
Carrie A. Kendall, employee and matron	201 83
Katherine C. Rose, employee	8 33
Eliza Morrisson, employee and assistant matron	117 36
Florence T. Rice, employee and assistant matron	110 17
Nellie Parker, assistant matron	113 97
Margaret W. Robinson,* employee	46 00
Julia F. Pierce,* employee	33 34
Alice A. Hawkes, deputy matron	71 67
Elizabeth A. Reed, employee	38 50
Mary E. Trask,* assistant matron	40 00
Eunice E. Allen, employee, and assistant matron	65 34
Sarah Parey, employee	51 33
Almah E. Libby,* employee	30 66

Amount carried forward \$13,045 23

* Temporarily employed.

40 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$13,045 23
Charlotte M. Smith,* matron	17 50
Mary P. Fitch, employee	14 67
Amelia Shaw, employee	14 00
H. Adell Peckham, employee	12 67
Callie M. Stark, employee	12 67
Mary E. Leland,* employee	12 00
Ellen A. Brown, employee	10 00
John C. Whiton, treasurer and steward (support) .	62 50
Gardiner Tufts, treasurer and steward (support) .	229 17
Hiram A. Stevens, treasurer and steward (support),	1,208 33
Benjamin M. Hardy, engineer (house rent) .	1,200 00
Joel E. Backus, fireman and assistant engineer .	670 00
George A. Graham, fireman	540 00
Gardner H. Haynes, farmer	720 00
Daniel W. Haynes, farmer	660 00
Franklin Gaines, gateman	600 00
Luther B. Gaines, assistant gateman	580 00
Amos B. Holden, stableman	596 00
James C. Phalon, watchman	600 00
Charles F. Mann, watchman	423 33
George O. Bent, watchman	150 00
Edward P. Simpson, carpenter	624 00
	<hr/> \$22,002 07

SUBSISTENCE.

Meats	\$5,196 17
Poultry	868 20
Flour	3,867 30
Corn and rye meal	196 00
Oat-meal	229 80
Milk	1,578 99
Butter and cheese	876 19
Eggs	323 35
Salt pork	109 50
Potatoes	939 90
Beans and pease	169 05
Vegetables and fruit	1,093 75
Molasses	874 91
Coffee	453 61
Chocolate and shells	66 89
Tea	167 07
Rice	259 26
Salt	51 50
Vinegar	38 39
Fresh fish and oysters	377 69

Amounts carried forward \$17,737 52 \$22,002 07

* Temporarily employed.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$17,737 52	\$22,002 07
Salt fish	629 14	
Small groceries	637 19	
Ice	800 41	
Crackers	164 41	
Sugar	630 94	
Malt	6 00	
	<hr/>	20,605 61

CLOTHING.

Boots, shoes, and slippers	\$969 86	
Checks for dresses	317 51	
Calico for dresses	151 84	
Hamilton stripe	59 02	
Cotton cloth	138 49	
Flannels	73 32	
Shawls	274 95	
Hats	32 00	
Hose	84 19	
Knitting-cotton	80 56	
Sewing cotton and thread	111 22	
Pins, needles, buttons, tooth-brushes, &c.	91 50	
Combs	187 86	
Spectacles	22 50	
	<hr/>	2,594 32

BEDDING.

Husks	\$272 83	
White quilts	26 40	
	<hr/>	299 23

LAUNDRY.

Potash	\$195 50	
Hard soap	367 07	
Starch	74 12	
Soap-stock	27 60	
Fluting-machines	11 62	
	<hr/>	675 91

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

House and office furniture	\$125 73	
Crockery and glassware	277 99	
Tin and kitchen ware and repair same	200 26	
Crash towelling and table-linen	262 43	
Cooking-range	88 26	
Refrigerator, exchange	10 00	
Brushes	27 00	
Fire-hose	1,131 00	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward \$2,122 67 \$46,177 14

42 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$2,122 67	\$46,177 14
Mail and express bags	7 50	
Rent and repairs of telephone	55 00	
Window-blinds	12 00	
Sewing-machines purchased	275 20	
Scales	24 15	
House-paper and hanging	211 47	
Fly-paper	21 00	
Window-wire screens	25 36	
Wooden-ware	15 00	
		<u>2,769 85</u>

MEDICAL.

Medicines	\$734 52	
Microscopic instruments	142 55	
Surgical instruments and repairs	108 97	
Disinfectants	159 13	
Batting and poultice cloth	20 83	
Physician's fees examining insane	30 04	
Crude carbolic	31 95	
Bottles and other accessories	40 31	
		<u>1,268 30</u>

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PRINTING.

Library-books	\$128 32	
Hymn-books	27 00	
Writing-books	84 00	
Blank books, stationery, paper and envelopes	389 88	
Wrapping and water-closet paper	121 49	
Printing	50 04	
Tracts and papers	16 00	
		<u>816 73</u>

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Coal	\$9,267 18	
Gasoline	577 88	
Tapers	15 00	
Coal-barrows, car, and track	361 58	
		<u>10,221 64</u>

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspection, materials, and labor in repairing boilers,	\$220 86	
Mason-work boiler-room	116 32	
Survey and staking tiles	13 00	
Machine repairing	23 17	
Pump repairing	11 40	
Machine-oil	26 75	
Gas and water-pipe supply	171 75	
Pipe and fixtures of tanks	129 79	
		<u>713 04</u>

Amount carried forward \$61,966 20

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$61,966 20
Repairing sewing-machines	\$16 60
Repairing clocks	1 50
Repairing locks and new ones	60 50
Grates from Fulton foundry	10 36
Set cooper's tools	5 35
Repairing bath-room floor	44 83
Plumbing in superintendent's house	226 83
Brick foundations, new work, and general repairs	210 00
Painting house in 1879	101 69
Lumber used in clothes-yards, store-room, refrigerator, wood-shed, wagon-shed, coal-shed, and general repairs	1,634 33
Carpenter's labor, jobbing at different times	529 30
Hardware, general repairs	281 91
Mason's labor, jobbing at sundry times	406 63
Lime and cement, general repairs	183 40
Slating, tinning, and painting roofs	448 88
Tinning refrigerator	85 69
Awning and iron-work of same	88 26
	<hr/> 4,336 06

AGRICULTURE, AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

Laborers, some on farming, clearing grounds, grading, tenders to mason and plumbers, &c., widely distributed	\$2,649 49
Phosphates and manures	292 57
Trees, ornamental	54 50
Trees and shrubs, fruit	111 50
Farm and garden seeds	38 95
Gravel and sand	49 39
Drain-pipe	16 88
Paving	5 44
Farm implements	134 33
Teaming hired in 1879	282 50
Lawn-mower	17 00
Pigs	18 00
Cart, farm-wagons, and sled	410 00
Hire of cart and carryall	23 50
Double sleigh	85 00
Matched work and exchange of driving horses	330 00
Stone posts and setting, labor laying stone wall and pointing same	409 86
	<hr/> 4,928 91
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$71,231 17

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STABLE.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$71,231 17
Grain	\$260 51
Hay	105 72
Painting carriages, carts, and wagons	81 50
Stable bills	13 88
Wagon top	35 50
Farm, work, and wagon harnesses	140 00
Repairing harnesses and carriage-work	97 31
Blacksmith, shoeing and general repairs	218 47
Wheelwright repairs	56 31
	<hr/> 1,009 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freight by railroad	\$375 88
Freight by express	598 85
Examination of books, 1879	30 00
Postage-stamps and box rent	170 80
Telegrams	33 00
Fares discharged prisoners	403 48
Travelling expenses treasurer and steward	209 53
Returning indentured prisoners	9 30
Lead, oil, varnish, spirits turpentine, paints, white- wash brushes, floor-brushes, glass, shellac, vitriol, castile soap, borax, &c.	1,178 44
Insect-powder	85 25
Sewing-machine needles	54 00
Sewing-machine parts	25 06
Knitting-machine needles	143 50
Knitting-machine parts	290 09
	<hr/> 3,607 18
Total	<hr/> \$75,847 55

The results from cultivating a portion of the land are as follows, — most of which is consumed upon the premises : —

Potatoes . . . 1,130 bushels.	Hay, first quality . . 6 tons.
Onions . . . 140 "	Hay, second quality, . 7 "
Beets . . . 135 "	Melons . . . 40 barrels
Sweet corn . . . 100 "	Parsnips . . . 10 "
White turnips . . 25 "	Apples . . . 11 "
Yellow turnips . . 25 "	Beans in pod . . 45 bushels.
Carrots . . . 15 "	Pease . . . 63 "
Cucumbers . . . 200 dozen.	Tomatoes . . . 50 "
Squashes . . . 2,200 pounds.	Pork . . . 440 pounds.

HIRAM A. STEVENS,
Treasurer and Steward.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

THE Third Annual Report of the hospital department of the Reformatory Prison for Women is hereby respectfully submitted:—

SUMMARY.

Patients remaining in hospital Oct. 1, 1879	55	
Patients able to do hospital work, but requiring treatment	14	
	—	69
Admitted to hospital during year		477
Total		546
Discharged	490	
Died, adults, 8; infants, 5 (still-born, 2)	13	
	—	503
Remaining in hospital Oct. 1, 1880, unable to work	30	
Remaining in hospital Oct. 1, 1880, able to work	13	
	—	43
Total		546
Largest number in hospital at one time (Nov. 9, 1879)		85
Smallest number in hospital at one time (Sept. 26, 1880)		40
Daily average		60
Daily average of sick in cells not admitted to hospital		8.7
Daily average at "sick call"		17.4
Other prescriptions and visits daily		6.6
Vaccinated, not in hospital, 436; in hospital, 65		501
Whole number of prescriptions to patients not admitted to hospital		11,523

DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL.

Alcoholism	103	Bronchitis (acute)	3
Anæmia	12	" (chronic)	4
Aphthæ	2	Congestion of brain	3
Asthma	6	Constipation	1

46 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct.

Coryza	3	Ovaritis	3
Delirium tremens	11	Ozæna	1
Dentition	2	Paralysis	3
Diabetes (mellitus)	2	Pertussis	1
“ (insipidus)	1	Pharyngitis	19
Diarrhœa	7	Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Dysentery	1	Pleurodynia	3
Dyspepsia	12	Pleurisy	1
Enterocolitis	2	Pneumonia	1
Epilepsy	2	Pregnancy (complications of)	11
Erysipelas	3	Puerperal fever	4
Gonorrhœa	11	Pulmonary œdema	1
Hæmoptysis	1	Rachitis	1
Hæmetemesis	1	Rheumatism (acute)	5
Heart-disease	5	“ (chronic)	10
Hysteria	4	Round ulcer of stomach	1
Insanity	5	Skin-diseases (various)	8
Laryngismus stridulus	2	Slight ailments	27
Malarial fever	1	Syphilis	101
Malingersers	2	Tonsillitis	9
Marasmus	3	Tremors (from use of tobacco)	2
Masturbation	4	Tuberculosis (gen. acute)	1
Menorrhagia	4	Vicarious menstruation	1
Miscarriage	4		—
Neuralgia	6	Total	452
Opium habit	2		

SURGICAL.

Abscess	13	Ulcer (of rectum)	4
Cancer	2	“ (various)	18
Chancroids	10	Uterine disease	10
Epithelioma	1	Vegetations	4
Fistulæ in ano	5	Wounds	4
Fissuræ in ano	3		—
Hæmorrhoids	6		97
Hernia (umbil.)	3	Ophthalmic disease	13
“ (femoral)	1	Aural disease	14
Necrosis	3	Confinement (primiparæ)	6
Periarthritis	1	“ (multiparæ)	8
Rupture of perinæum (old)	1		—
“ “ (recent)	2		14
Scoliosis	1		—
Stricture of rectum	1		—
Sprains	4	Total number cases	590

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Acute tuberculosis, 1 ; congestion of brain, 2 ; laryngismus stridulus, 1 ; phthisis pulmonalis, 1 ; puerperal fever, 1 ; heart-disease, 1 ; syphilis, 5. Adults, 8 ; infants, 5 ; still-born, 2.

During the year five hundred and nineteen women have been committed to the prison, and of this number one-third were received into the hospital upon the day of their arrival. An unusually large number of diseased and broken-down women were sent to us during the autumn and winter months. Of these a few were beyond all hope of cure from the outset; while to many others existence was torture until the surgeon's knife had pruned, and food, medicine, and unwearying care had restored these shattered wrecks to a measure of health and strength. It is a fact also worthy of note, that, in almost every case when the reparative process has once been established, the patient has gone on steadily improving during her stay in the prison.

Of the five hundred and ninety cases of illness above recorded, four hundred and sixty were from diseases established before the women were committed to the prison.

Of the deaths of adults also noted above, the first occurred in October from diabetes mellitus; the second, in January, from syphilitic lesions of brain and lungs, the patient scarcely leaving her bed from the day of her arrival; the third, in March, from syphilitic dyscrasia so absolute that all parts of the system were profoundly affected, necrosis of lung substance being the immediate cause of death; the fourth, in April, from disease of the heart, causing albumenuria and œdema of the lungs; the fifth, also in April, from syphilitic degeneration of the kidneys; the sixth, in May, from puerperal fever; the seventh, in September, from extensive brain lesions, the patient being an insane syphilitic; the eighth, also in September, from phthisis pulmonalis, of syphilitic origin.

From the 3d of May until the 3d of September no death occurred at the prison (a still-born syphilitic fœtus excepted). With three exceptions, the deaths in the infant department were caused by syphilis, and, in one of these three, the child was moribund when brought here. The last death in this department was recorded March 26. The remarkably healthy condition of the children, so largely due to the most perfect hygienic surroundings, is also in part attributable to the excellent management of the nursery matron, Miss Tarbox.

During the year no epidemic has visited us. One case of whooping-cough appeared in the nursery; but, by prompt isolation, contagion was prevented.

Of the cases of puerperal fever recorded, three assumed a light form, and were readily controlled. The fourth occurred while two cases of erysipelas were in progress in the hospital, and at a time when necessarily many old soil-pipes were being disturbed and disconnected; and, from the first, the type of the disease was very grave. By the advice of Dr. Charles F. Folsom, the lying-in department was thoroughly renovated; and since May no case of fever has appeared there. Of the cases of erysipelas all occurred in persons prone to the disease. But one case of malarial fever has appeared, and in this the woman was ill with it when committed to the prison.

The quantity of quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona, used here during the past year, has been less than that of either of the two preceding years.

The discrepancy in this report between number of cases treated in hospital and number of patients admitted is due to the fact that many women were admitted suffering from alcoholism who were also victims of other diseases, and were under treatment for these long after all symptoms of alcoholism had disappeared.

We note with extreme pleasure the almost absolutely perfect condition of the systems of drainage, both outside and inside the building. Within, all that was imperfect and offensive has been removed, and the new work is of the most complete and satisfactory description; while without, through the prompt and efficient action of Col. George E. Waring, jun., all difficulties have apparently been overcome.

The resignation of the former physician, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, took effect Oct. 1, 1879. From this time until Oct. 7, the date of the appointment of the present incumbent, the medical work was efficiently performed by Dr. Helen W. Bissell, since appointed to Kalamazoo Insane Asylum.

The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the most judicious and acceptable labors of her medical assistant of the past year, Dr. C. C. Hall. To your honorable Board many thanks are also due for the constant kindness and interest which you have manifested.

Very respectfully yours,

L. M. HALL, *Physician.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Prisons.

IN reviewing the past year, preparatory to making up the report of the Reformatory Prison for Women, from the chaplain's stand-point, while we could wish that more of the efforts put forth had produced results of which we could confidently speak as actual reform in purpose and life, yet we have reason to be grateful for the evidence we find that our labors have not been wholly in vain. From the retrospect of the past twelve months, we can "thank God and take courage," and enter hopefully upon the work of another year.

Were we to judge of this work only from our intercourse with the women while they are within the prison walls, we might conclude that the seed sown gave promise of as fair a return as could reasonably be expected from the same number of people anywhere. Almost without exception they will listen to the plainest and most pointed words; will bemoan with tears, not only the punishment of their wrongdoing, but the exceeding sinfulness which led to it; and, with apparent sincerity, will express their determination to leave the ways of sin forever.

The test, however, is not what they intend to do when they are shielded and guarded from the temptations which heretofore have overpowered and thrown them in life's conflict, but whether they have gathered up enough of moral power to withstand these same temptations when they are again at liberty to choose for themselves.

More and more our impression has been, as we have talked with the women from day to day, that, of the great majority who have been and are still here, it may truthfully be said, "More weak than wicked," "More sinned against than sinning." Consequently, it has been our aim to bring them

to realize that in their own weakness of purpose and character lies their danger, and to inspire them, conscious of their weakness, to look unto Him by whose upholding grace they may be able to withstand the temptations of "the world, the flesh, and the Devil."

Time only will enable us to apply this test; and, from the time I entered upon my duties here, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to keep informed, by correspondence, in regard to those who have gone out from us. This, as well as being a satisfaction to us who are engaged in the work, has, we have reason to believe, served to continue the hold already gained upon the women. Simply to feel that they are not forgotten, is a source of encouragement to those who have too little to help and encourage them, as they again step forth into the world to work their way up to a higher plane, where life will be worth the living.

Without money and without friends; with the odium of their imprisonment still clinging to them; more than all, with their evil passions and appetites, though they have been held in check for a time, by no means wholly subdued, as they too soon find to their sorrow when the opportunity for indulgence returns,—can we wonder that, even going out with the best intentions, many of them become disheartened, and fail to stand in the unequal contest?

We feel that, in Christian charity, we should exercise patience, and extend, as far as we may, the helping hand to these poor objects who have gone out from under our direct supervision, of whom it may emphatically be said, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." After receiving one or two letters from such as these, our correspondence ceases; and we can but fear that their purposes of amendment have been like "the morning cloud and the early dew." Not a few, however, and among them some who were not deemed the most hopeful cases while here, have written frequently, and have cheered us by the accounts which, with laudable pride, they have been able to give of themselves.

For instance, one young woman who left the prison nearly a year since, writes, that, in addition to boarding and clothing herself with the proceeds of her labor, she has purchased a sewing-machine, for which she is paying by monthly instal-

ments of five dollars. Another, who was discharged in December of last year, has supported herself by working in a thread-mill, and she, too, is devoting her surplus funds to the same object, having already paid twenty dollars on a sixty-dollar machine. Still another, who, since her discharge, has been employed in domestic service, writes, that, having bought all the clothes she will need for the present, she is about to open a bank account with twenty-five dollars, which her employer now has in hand belonging to her.

We could mention other cases, but these will suffice. Steady, honest labor, is one important step toward reform; and if, as we believe,

“ Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do,”

there can be no permanent reform without persistent, continuous labor, as one of the foundation stones. Our work must be largely one of faith. It is ours to sow the seed with all diligence, not knowing what shall prosper, whether this or that; it is His, who holds the hearts of all men in His hands, to verify His own promise, “My word shall not return unto me void.”

There has been no change in our regular religious services since the last report. All the women, not necessarily detained, are required to attend the daily morning and evening devotions in the chapel, the Sabbath morning service, and also the Sabbath-school exercises in the afternoon. If we can judge by their close attention and apparent interest, this requirement is not irksome to them, and it is certainly pleasant to feel that one is addressing willing listeners.

All of those who are able to read understandingly show their appreciation of the privilege of the library by the eagerness with which they seek the books, some of them even coming during the week to have them exchanged. The regular time for exchange is on Sunday, at the close of the morning service. With few exceptions the women have no taste for history and biography, and it is almost impossible to cultivate a taste for such reading among a class of people who have had so little mental training. Good, moral story-books, such as are usually found in Sunday-school collections, they will read with interest; and, in making additions

to the library, we have endeavored to select such books as will appeal to their better natures, will tend to elevate their thoughts and inspire them with nobler purposes and higher aims, thus adding their influence to forward that reformation of character which it is the object of all our work to accomplish.

SUSAN P. HARROLD, *Chaplain.*

SHEBBORN, Oct. 1, 1880.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To Dr. E. M. MOSHER, *Superintendent of Reformatory Prison.*

THE third annual report of the school is as follows:—

Whole number of pupils during the year	675
Number unable to read upon entering school	185
who could read with difficulty	208
who could read and write poorly	195
who had some knowledge of the elementary branches	87
at present attending school	195

The same general arrangement of work for the school-room which was adopted last year has been continued, with but little change, through the year now closed; viz., nine classes a day, each coming from the different departments of work, at such a time as causes least interruption to the labor assigned them. Two of the classes have been so large that a portion have received instruction at the same hour in an adjoining room.

The number of those who were unable to read and write upon entering the school, has, as in the former years, been large, and they have nearly all shown the same eager desire to be taught. In conduct they have been orderly and obedient; their appearance in the schoolroom has been quiet and cheerful, and the degree of improvement gratifying.

Of the value of school instruction for a large proportion of these women, there seems to be no doubt. And while the practical advantages may not be so apparent in the case of those advanced in years, or whose minds have become somewhat enfeebled by disease, many of these are among the most persistent seekers for the privilege of additional time in school, and through great perseverance they sometimes make better progress than those who are in a more favorable condition for improvement. Shut off from their former way

54 REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN. [Oct. '80.

of living, with too little mental force and physical strength to engage with any great degree of interest in their daily work, often discontented and restless, they find in the reader and copy-book, and in the gratification with which they regard their slender acquirements, a partial relief from these feelings, so that they often leave the schoolroom in a far better frame of mind than they enter it. The habit, also, of having a book at hand to employ leisure moments, can but have a favorable influence upon both spirit and conduct, and thus, at least, compensate for the limited amount of time devoted to their instruction.

The beneficial effects of longer periods of detention have been very apparent in the work of the school, giving, with greater permanence, a more settled and contented state of feeling, and stronger encouragement to persevering effort.

The elementary branches have, as heretofore, received such attention as has seemed appropriate, and some of the prisoners have manifested a good degree of interest in natural history and in solid and instructive reading.

Grateful for what has been accomplished in the past, we look forward with earnest hope that the future may be far more abundant in good results to those for whom we labor.

The assistance of Miss S. P. Brooks, which has been continued throughout the year, has been of great value, and she has proved herself well worthy of confidence and esteem.

Very respectfully,

LUCINA E. DODGE, *Teacher.*

SHERBORN, Oct. 1, 1880.

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